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Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1860.

SICK AT THE STOMACH.

How lucky that this is not a cholera season. The despondency of the Douglasites and their evident sickness of the stomach consequent upon the accumulating evidence that their candidate has no chance, make them fit subjects for the attack of the dread disease. The healthfulness of the season and the certainty that LINCOLN, not Breckinridge, will be elected, are the only comforts that the Douglasites have got. Not even the *Herald* can console them.

H. E. DUMMER.

The nomination of H. E. Dummer, Esq., of Beardstown, for the Senate, by the Republicans of the XVII district, is one eminently fit to be made. He is an old Henry Clay Whig, a gentleman of fine abilities, great personal popularity, eminent as a lawyer, and enjoys the entire confidence and highest respect of the people of the district. A stronger or a better man could not have been named, and he will undoubtedly distance any pro-slavery Douglasite who may be put on the track.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

J. R. Jones, Esq., one of the most competent and successful merchants of the Northwest, has accepted the nomination for the Legislature at the hands of the Republicans of the Galena district. It is gratifying that men like Mr. Jones are willing to sacrifice their time and business for the purpose of looking after the financial and commercial interests of the State. His nomination by the business men of Galena is a precedent that Cook County might profitably follow.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

We are without full returns from North Carolina, but enough have been received to indicate the closeness of the contest, the probability that the Breckinridgites have succeeded, and, more than either, that the Douglas vote, of which we have heard so much, amounts to nothing more than a few hundreds of men in buckram. The legitimate Democratic majority in North Carolina is not below 11,000. If, then, the Know-Nothing candidates are defeated, as they seem to be, it is certain that the Douglas strength cannot equal 5,500 votes, else, as these votes were all cast for the Opposition nominees, they would have elected. Take the old Democratic majorities and compare them with the Democratic losses in the contest just closed, and we shall get at the number of the Douglasites with sufficient exactness. Unless we are mistaken, they will prove to be no more numerous than the ordinary attendants at a Chicago ward meeting in a municipal campaign.

But whether the Know Nothings have been overborne or not, the result will demonstrate that the boasting of Douglas' friends of his strength in the South was nothing but pure gasconade. North Carolina was said to be one of his strong-holds. He married in that State, his children inherit property there, and of all the States in the South, it is the most tolerant and moderate on the slavery question. The union between his friends and the Americans was avowed and complete; and if a half of what we have been told was true, the coalition ought to have triumphed by a majority of 25,000 at least. We shall know in a few days exactly what has been done. In the meantime we call on the Northern supporters of Douglas to note the fact every day becoming apparent that this fight is really between Lincoln and Breckinridge, and that to defeat the latter by a majority that will put the question of a Slave Code at rest for all time, there must be no fooling with a candidate who has not the remotest chance of success, but that plumpers must be cast for Honest Old Abe. To that, as we have always said, it will come at last.

The Great Excursion to the Home of Lincoln.

The most extraordinary preparations are in progress to fill up a monster excursion train on the Illinois Central, from Chicago to Springfield to attend the great mass meeting on the 8th inst., Wednesday of next week.

Waukegan has sent down to order three cars of the great train for their delegation. The little town of Sycamore will fill one car with its Wide Awakes. So on of other towns. Doubtless Chicago will require from twenty to twenty-five cars. The occasion is a rare one as the trip to Springfield and return may be made for three dollars, and the time of running the train will give a fine opportunity to view the country along the route, since the excursion will be a night train going, and a day train on the return, leaving Springfield at 8 A. M. of Thursday.

Ample provision will be made at the Doane House in Urbana, to feed the entire multitude on Thursday at dinner. The Springfield folks are making ready to attend to their visitors in a hospitable manner.

A Good Move.

The Republican Club of Paxton, Ford County, have "fitted out" one of their members, Mr. J. B. Burrows, an able lawyer and speaker of that place, for a campaign tour in the Southern portion of Illinois. Mr. Burrows will accordingly address the people at the following times and places:

Tolono	Monday	August 13.
Mattoon	Tuesday	August 14.
Effingham	Wednesday	August 15.
Central City	Thursday	August 16.
Centralia	Friday	August 17.
Richview	Saturday	August 18.
Ashley	Monday	August 20.
Tamaroa	Tuesday	August 21.
Du Quoin	Wednesday	August 22.
De Quoin	Thursday	August 23.
De Soto	Friday	August 24.
Carbondale	Saturday	August 25.

Mr. Douglas's Great Speech.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial.)

The following is a condensed version of Mr. Douglas's great speech. Stripped of all unnecessary verbiage, it reads as follows. Everybody will at once recognize it as Mr. Douglas's, for every newspaper in the country has printed it at least sixteen times, and besides, every man, woman and child in the nation knows it by heart:

"This government, fellow-citizens, is a government of self-government, founded on the great principle of Popular Sovereignty. Every State in this government, fellow-citizens, has its own laws, and the laws of each State are the best for that State, and for no other State. It is the right of each government to regulate its own affairs, in its own way, subject to no intervention from any other government except the Federal government. This great principle of non-intervention, gentlemen, is the only means of extinguishing the fires of sectional agitation, and preserving the Union. Popular Sovereignty, gentlemen, means the right of every people—except niggers—to manage their own domestic affairs in their own way. It was this glorious principle which fought, bled and conquered in our Revolutionary struggle. The people of the Territories, gentlemen, are sovereign over all subjects which relate to their own internal government, except niggers. The Supreme Court, fellow-citizens, has exclusive jurisdiction over that species of property, and it is the duty of all good citizens to submit to the decisions of the Supreme Court. This, gentlemen, is the great principle of non-intervention, which I have devoted my life to maintain. The people of the Territories are perfectly able to control their own internal affairs, without interference, and the Supreme Court is perfectly able to settle all political questions, without Federal intervention.

"Popular Sovereignty, fellow-citizens, means the right of every man to wallop his own nigger without any interference on the part of his neighbors. Slavery is a domestic relation, just as marriage and parentage are domestic relations. In this view of the case I don't care, and in fact it makes no difference, whether slavery is voted up or down. If it is voted up, it's all right; and if it's voted down, the Supreme Court will make it all right, which amounts to the same thing in the end. This, fellow-citizens, is the great and glorious principle of Popular Sovereignty, which maintains that the domestic relations of the people of the Territories should be left to the undisturbed control of the people. In other words, gentlemen, the people of the Territories must be left perfectly free to form and regulate their own institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution and the Supreme Court." [Immense applause.]

The tonnage by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Line in the month of July were as follows:

[illegible table]

Our Political Correspondence and the Presidential Election.

In another part of this day's *Herald* will be found a batch of political correspondence, all bearing more or less directly on the Presidential election, and giving accounts from every part of the Union of the shifts and contrivances to which the various friends and enemies of the candidates, and, in some instances, the friends of the Union, are resorting, in order to attain their ends.

As to the South, in one letter we are told that the friends of Douglas, in Tennessee, are going over to Breckinridge; while in another we are informed that in Louisiana there is a prospect of a union between the Bell and Douglas men. In Georgia we are told none but Douglas has any chance, and there is the most bitter hostility that can be conceived against Breckinridge and Lane—a statement which our readers will do well to qualify with a very large quantity of salt. A writer from Alabama says Bell is the only man for that State and for the South, but against Lincoln they are all united to a man. It is a pity they do not prove that fact in some practical form which would insure his overthrow. In Texas a correspondent states that Douglas will have no ticket, and the vote of the State will be given to Breckinridge. In Virginia the Democracy are all at sea; and unless they do something very decisive, and that soon, Bell will get the electoral vote of that State. In Missouri the Democracy are equally in a fog, and Bell's chances there are the best. When we come to the Northwest and the Northeastern States we find the same confusion. An Illinois Douglasite attempts to show that Douglas can carry his own State. He could as soon carry the Union, while Breckinridge and Bell run against him. If there were no other candidates but Douglas and Lincoln, it would be very problematical whether the Little Giant would succeed or not; but as matters now stand his success in Illinois is simply an impossibility. In Wisconsin the popularity of Douglas is great, but so is the popularity of Lincoln. In this State our Albany correspondence inform us the Bell and Douglas forces will unite; but that will not prevent the State from giving its vote for Lincoln, unless they both unite their forces with those of Breckinridge, the only man who, except Lincoln, has any chance of being elected by the people. In Rhode Island the principal portion of the Democracy will go for Douglas, but there is not the slightest probability of his getting the electoral vote of that little State.

This mass of correspondence shows that while the forces of Lincoln are united and compact, the hosts opposed to him are divided and split up and warring against each other. If they were all united to a man against him, his bare defeat would be just as much as they could accomplish. But divided as they are, what other result can there be than the triumph of Lincoln?—*New York Herald.*

Affairs at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1860.

SERENADE TO MR. DICKINSON.

The Breckinridge and Lane Committee serenaded Mr. Dickinson to-night at Kirkwood's Hotel. Governor Stevens, the Chairman, introduced him in a neat speech, when he responded to the few hundreds present, denouncing Douglas as worse and ten times more mischievous than Lincoln, and defending the seceders for nominating Breckinridge and Lane, on the ground that they compose a national ticket, while that of Douglas and Johnson was quite as sectional as Lincoln and Hamlin. Very little enthusiasm was manifested, though the night is gloriously beautiful. Mr. Dickinson paid a high compliment to the present administration.

The Chicago Zouaves will visit this city on Saturday, by the early train, and proceed to Mount Vernon the same day, and upon their return will drill in front of the White House and be reviewed by the President. They will leave on Sunday afternoon, return to Baltimore, and proceed thence to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Springfield, Illinois, the home of Lincoln, and thence to Chicago.

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Day.

Household Furniture, Carpets, Silver Plated Ware, &c., at 9½ o'clock, this morning, by Gilbert & Sampson, No. 82 Lake st.

FALSE ALARM.—The Fire Department were called out at 11.30 P. M. last evening by a false alarm.

MUSICAL.—We learn that the choir of St. Mary's Church, on Wabash avenue, will repeat Mercalante's Celebrated Mass in B flat, without abridgement, on Sunday morning next.

THE MURDERER MURPHY.—The man Murphy has been sent to Mackinac to have his trial for the murder there committed nine years ago on board the steamer Globe.

☞ Excursions of Republicans are coming from Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, to join the Chicago crowd for Springfield, on the 8th.

PROGRESS OF THE MECHANIC ARTS.—Formerly the man that represented Time had a scythe, now the man who represents the *Times* has a Reaper. Singular.

POLICE.—Archibald Cummings was yesterday arrested and held to bail for examination on a charge of false pretences.....George Williams was held in $200 for larceny of small articles from the Hamilton House free.

MESSRS. ROOT & CADY.—We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Root & Cady, a leading Music House in our city. Both partners are largely identified with musical culture in the Northwest, and they offer at their store excellent inducements to all purchasers of wares in their line.

LINCOLN RANGERS.—At a meeting of the company held at their armory, it has been voted to receive the Aurora Wide Awakes, on their arrival in this city, next Tuesday evening, and in connection with the Chicago Wide Awakes to perform such escort duty as may be necessary.

CAMPAIGN MEDALS, &C.—Friends of Lincoln and Hamlin, agents and canvassers, will please remember that McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, are prepared to supply all orders for medals, badges, &c., at a moment's notice. The medal which they offer contains correct portraits of the candidates, and is in all respects the best campaign medal yet issued. Single copies, free by mail, twenty-five cents.

THE EXCURSION TO KANKAKEE.—Should the weather be favorable, which is the present promise, the excursion to Kankakee, postponed on account of the showers of Thursday will certainly take place. The train on the Illinois Central will leave at 8:30 A.M., and stop at Ringgold street for South Chicago people. The tickets sold are good for Saturday. An excellent time is doubtless down on the bills, from the known energy and taste of those in charge of the affair.

WHO IS THE OWNER.—A colored man has been arrested at Toronto, and is now in jail in that city. In his possession were found articles believed to have been stolen in this city. If any person has had silver spoons stolen from them marked W. A. Hendrie, Chicago, or English sterling silver watch box, "Scott" engraved, or English patent lever hunting watch, railway time, full jeweled, Harrison, Liverpool, No. 9485, the same should advise the City Marshal of Chicago, at his office.

ROWDY BOYS.—Every day there is a crowd of rowdy about the corner of Ohio and Franklin street, where profane language and pugilistic encounters, are the order of the day, much to the annoyance of peaceful neighbors. Yesterday morning, stones and fisticuffs, held sway for a long while, and the police, as usual, at such times, were nowheres. It needs no smoked glass to gaze at an officer in bright buttons in these parts, as they seldom or never dazzle us with their effulgence.

CORRECTION.—In our notice a few days since of the rescue of two small boys, sons of B. F. Downing and Prof. Sawyer, out on the lake in a small scow, we gave credit for the deed to John Langley and James Ryan, operatives at the Ill. Central Round House.

They were rescued by a gentleman living near the Round House, named Redmond Cotter, who got his boat out as soon as he saw the boat containing the children, and met the other parties on his return. The children were crying when Mr. Cotter first came along-side, but commenced laughing on their tears as soon as they were assured of their safety.

THE TORNADO SWINDLER BATES.—The daring and ingenious scamp, Lewis Bates, who traversed the rounds of our charitable citizens with his arms in slings, feigning to be a cripple from injuries received in the great tornado, is now, as we stated yesterday, hammering stone in Bridewell, as an impostor. It seems that he has been about some rascality in Iowa, which makes them desire his presence there, as Officer Douglas was yesterday telegraphed to to arrest and "keep till called for" this same Bates. A female, whose acquaintance he made here, says that Bates tried to induce her to swing out upon crutches and accompany him as his wife, the two to represent their house to have been destroyed and two children killed, and themselves crippled. His game is blocked in these parts, and they are waiting for him in Iowa, on what account it doth not appear.

The New Government Building.

Citizens and strangers in our city for some time past have found a fertile theme for admiration in the noble edifice just now approaching its final completion, erected by the Government to accommodate the Post Office, Custom House and Federal Courts, on the corner of Monroe street and Dearborn. It is unfortunate that what we think will prove the unwise action of private parties has defeated the assessments which ere this should have seen the widening of Dearborn street completed, and the new Post Office soon to come into use, rendered conveniently accessible. Such it is not, nor can it be for months, probably not before another season, a delay by which the public, and certainly the individuals responsible, will not be the gainers.

The final touches are now being put to the interior decoration and fixtures, and at an early day the public will be invited to pass through the structure. It is even now open to our visitors from the South, who should visit it to admire, as they cannot fail to do, one of the most elegant and substantial public buildings in this country.

The erection of the building in this city was decided upon by the Government simultaneously with improvements of a like class, but lesser magnitude, in other principal cities of the Northwest. As of the others, the architect of the structure was Ammi B. Young, Esq., the architect of the Treasury Department at Washington. Col. J. H. Eaton, one of our Chicago citizens in February, 1857, receive the honorable and most judiciously located appointment of Superintendent of Construction.

The contract for the building was originally awarded, on October 25th, 1855, to C. A. Jones, Esq., of Rochester, New York, who associated with him his son-in-law, James M. Bruff. The contract price was originally $43,000.

The exterior dimensions of the building according to first plans, were 85 feet on Dearborn by 60 feet on Monroe street. These plans were abandoned to comply with the wishes of the citizens of Chicago, who represented the need of a larger building, particularly for Post Office accommodations—and thus operations were delayed until October, 1856, by the needed changes. The entire dimensions of the enlarged building under the first additional appropriation by Congress were 115 feet in length by 65 feet in width. The cellar of the building according to the new plan was excavated, and a good portion of the concrete foundations were laid by the 1st of December, 1856, when further work was interrupted by winter weather.

Again at the call of the citizens, Congress appropriated additional sums for still further enlargement during the session of 1856-57, and the plans were remodeled, bringing the building in exterior dimensions up to near 160 feet in length on Dearborn street, by 78 in width on Monroe street; but it was not until the 28th of July, 1857, that operations were actively commenced. From that date until the present, the work has continued without interruption.

By the death of the contractor, Col. Jones, and of his assistant, James M. Bruff, in the winter of 1857-58, the contract devolved upon L. A. Ward, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y., as executor, who placed the entire management of the construction of the building in the hands of N. Osburn, Esq., of the same city, an experienced builder—under whose direction the building has attained its present full and massive proportions, at a total cost of $240,000.

The stone-cutting was executed under the able and intelligent supervision of Thos. Hamilton of Rochester, N. Y., whose industry and fidelity are worthy of all praise.

The entire stone and brick masonry, and the more direct charge of the construction of the foundations, &c., of the exterior walls and interior walls, plastering, &c., were in the hands of James McWatters, also from Rochester, who has faithfully carried out the instructions of the original contractor, to allow no defective or imperfect work, and under whose watchful eye all parts of the structure have acquired a substantial and thorough character, not often accorded in contract work.

The joiner and iron work, in all their parts, save in the area stairs, were supervised and directed by James Appleyard, of Rochester, a thorough and skillful mechanic, in both these departments of workmanship. The inspection of the iron stairs throughout the building, and of the iron ornamental work of the Post Office, attest his careful attention and good judgment, whilst that portion of the former work upon which a portion of our Chicago mechanics have been employed, will compare advantageously with the best of its class in any part of the United States.

The painting, graining, bronzing, &c., were executed under special contract, with J. C. Hotchkiss, of Connecticut, though the credit of the handsome graining is due to one of our Chicago citizens, Mr. A. C. Daly. The painting, etc., in all their details, will attract the favorable observation of the visitor.

The plated sash bars, letter-box plates, and brass guard rail of the Post Office boxing were executed by D. A. Foot, silver-plater of this city.

The iron stairs to area, and the iron railing upon the capping around area, are being placed by Messrs. Bolter & Chenoweth, a worthy firm of iron-workers of our city in the West Division.

The iron shutters were hung by John Clark & Son, of North Clark street. The iron guard rails for windows of Post Office vestibules are being placed by the same firm.

The handsome silver-plated box and drawer numbers are being made and placed by T. A. Jensch and R. A. Meyer, of Chicago, quite a novel but also convenient and ornamental feature in the boxing.

The signs for the Post Office boxing and hall doors are being painted and placed by Chambers & Dubois, of Chicago, and are in their best style.

The stone is from the Athens quarries of the Illinois Stone Company, located twenty miles from this city on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, is a magnesian limestone of durable quality, indeed, unsurpassed in the country as a limestone, for building purposes. We cannot resist giving place here to the oft repeated reminiscence that when, ten years ago the erection of a new Court House, our present building, was in discussion, it was gravely decided that Illinois had no suitable dimension stone for such a structure, for which reason the material used in that edifice was brought hither from Lockport, N. Y., making the entire circuit of the lakes, while the far more beautiful Athens marble of the new Custom House rested undisturbed and undreamed of in inexhaustible quarries, twenty miles distant from our city. The exterior stone work is handsomely dressed with "patent-axe" on the principal fronts (Dearborn and Monroe streets) and fine bush-hammered and drove work on the north and west fronts.

Hot water heating apparatus is being put in under contract with Hayward, Bartlett & Co., of Baltimore, by Mr. Charles Merritt, of that firm. By the judicious application of this mode of warming, combining the method by direct radiation, and by the movement of warmed air, every apartment will be thoroughly and equally warmed. Under the careful control of the attendant in the fuel and furnace room, the water in its movement through the various gangs is made to attain a uniform temperature of about 185°, imparting a genial and equable warmth, free from the fluctuations of temperature common to the heating by hot air furnaces, steam apparatus, and the more common modes of heating. The expense of this apparatus is about $12,000.

The plumbing work has been done by D. L. Boone, of this city, and is throughout a creditable job. The elegant and chaste fresco painting of the walls and ceilings is by Gottis & Fritz, of Chicago.

A full description of the various apartments and their uses will come in better place when the same shall have been put in complete readiness for occupancy, which will require several weeks' time. It is proposed by those in charge of the erection of the building to fix a day when it will be thrown open to the full inspection of our public, whereof our readers will be duly advised, that time being far more suitable and convenient for the sight-seeing, or rather for the close examination the splendid building deserves.

THE GREAT WIGWAM.—*Messrs. Editors:*—In behalf of the Building Committee, allow me to say to our guests from the South, and other strangers in our city, that those wishing to look at the Wigwam, will be shown through it, on application to the attendant, Mr. Peterson, at the Lake street entrance. Open daily from 8 to 12 a. m. Yours, O. D. HORTON.

Our Southern Visitors.

Yesterday was a sort of compromise between pleasant weather and a rain storm, and yet the larger share thereof was favorable to the purposes of our guests from the South and was so improved by them in looking about the city.

Under the guidance and escort of our citizens, members of the committee of reception and otherwise, numerous parties in carriages or on foot, visited the principal points of interest about town. There was nothing formal, and nothing by set programme, yet the occasion was quietly improved and made interesting in most of its features we doubt not.

The announcement that the stroke of four P. M. from the Court House bell, would be a signal for a grand turnout of our Steam Fire Department, naturally, and as was expected, called together a large concourse of citizens and excursionists in and about the Court House square.

It is to be regretted that by an error in judgment, and the orders issued, the display proved a tame and wretched failure. The whole theory and the distinctive feature of a Steam Fire Department is its quick dashing celerity in coming upon the field and getting into action. They are the Flying Artillery of the Fire extinguishing force, and to be appreciated should be put through their actual manual of service at fires.

When the Lake Board of Underwriters were here some months since, at a concerted signal the steamers left their houses at full speed, fired up as for real service, and the thousands in watch at the Court House saw them come dashing in from various directions at full gallop with steam already up. It was a brilliant and stirring scene to witness how each took its previously apportioned location and hydrant and got at work.

Yesterday the scene was widely different, the several machines came in stragglingly and at a snail's pace, loitered and lingered with no apparent reason on Washington street, made a stupid funeral circuit of two blocks in procession, came into the yard, tinkered and "boggled" at their hose and couplings, for a good half hour, got up steam by hand power and then—did some splendid playing to be sure. We wish our visitors from the South to understand that the performance of yesterday was as unworthy of our steam machines as of our really efficient and active Chief Engineer, Mr. Harris.

We never to our knowledge came more nearly up to the point of wishing a "real fire" than in witnessing the badly botched display of yesterday afternoon. If a cheap building "well insured" had only given just then the occasion for a genuine fire alarm from the big bell, the instant waking up to their work would have redeemed the credit of our Fire Department, certainly dimmed by the failure in question.

At a meeting of the Chicago Committee held yesterday morning, it was unanimously resolved to accept the invitation of Messrs. Taber, Hawk & Co., to the Southern excursionists, to visit and partake of their hospitalities at the Hyde Park House last evening. A special train left the Central Depot at 6 o'clock P. M., stopping at Twelfth street, and bearing a large and brilliant party to test the accommodations and hospitalities of this elegant and admirable suburban hotel. The festivities of the evening were pursued under the happiest auspices and to a late hour.

The steamboat excursion that had been announced for yesterday stands deferred, and we hear nothing definite as to when it will take place, if at all.

The excursionists have accepted the invitation of the Michigan Central and Great Western Railroad Companies to an excursion to Niagara Falls. Special trains made up as these roads know well and are abundantly able to make up from their splendid equipments, will be run over both. The Michigan Central Railroad special train that will leave its great Passenger House at the foot of South Water street, on Monday about 9 A. M., will be in the class and style of the case, such an one as few roads in the country can command. The Michigan Central have a way and a style in the management of such occasions that makes them memorable. The "Director's Car," *a parlor on wheels*, will be a part of this train. H. E. Sargent, Esq., the representative of the road in this city, has been one of the most earnest and indefatigable in attendance and courtesies to these our visitors from the South, and will bear them company to the Falls, on Monday.

The train will reach Detroit in the afternoon, and the party will there pass the night, and the citizens of the pleasant City of the Straits will be on the alert to give to such a journ all possible eclat. The excursionists will next morning proceed to Niagara Falls, as before in a special train. The period of the return of the party westward does not seem definitely fixed, but it will take place over the Lake Shore route, via Cleveland and Toledo, the several roads comprising which will in no jot or tittle allow themselves to be outdone in attention and courtesy to these guests.

The following invitation has been accepted for this evening. The new gymnasium will well repay the proposed visit:

CHICAGO, August 3, 1860.

Judge Van H. Higgins, Ch'n South. Reception Com:

SIR—Allow us to extend, through you, to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Southern Excursion Party, an invitation to visit our rooms on to morrow, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

Yours truly, BABCOCK & CURTIS, Proprietors Metropolitan Gymnasium.

The New Times.

The new Douglas paper is to appear next Tuesday morning, so the report goes. It is to be, on the start, a little six column penny sheet, edited and published by the late editors of the Chicago *Times*. It will start off professing to be neutral, (?) but in fact will be squatter partisan; and it is thought by the ardent squatters that it will damage the "Consolidated" Douglas-Breckinridge organ. An interesting little lawsuit will probably be the upshot of its appearance; an injunction may be applied for to restrain its publication on the grounds that the late editor of the *Times* entered into a stipulation not to publish a rival paper. There is fun ahead. The name of the little thing will be the same as the one submerged into the "Consolidated." Such is the rumor.

STILL LATER.—Since writing the above, another and painful rumor reaches us that the new Douglas organ has "gone up," and deserves the epitaph of that unhappy infant:

"Since so early I was done for,
I wonder what I was begun for."

The fact seems to be that the squatterites in the city possess plenty of pluck, but have lived so long without plunder as to be terribly afflicted with the "shorts." They can talk, but when it comes to a question of disbursements, there is nobody who is able and at the same time willing to bleed for Little Dug. He can, himself, do nothing for his organ grinders now, and in the future nothing looms up but inevitable ruin. The utmost that can be attained is some cheap weekly issue, which will be zealously guarded and timely discontinued with the campaign. In the meantime the unhappy squatterites gnash their teeth over the milk and water platitudes of old Virginia in the now sole Democratic organ which "never tires" of flying its American eagle, and "listen(ing) to its" own solemn, blunderbore utterances.

Howe's Improved Scales.

So multifarious and multiplied are the interests depending upon a correct standard of weights, and the perfection of mechanical appliances for securing the same, that the circumstance becomes really of public and general importance when the skill of the inventor and manufacturer place upon the market a decided improvement and advantage gained in such field. All classes, on both sides of mercantile transactions, buyers as well as sellers, are directly interested to keep close watch of, and even pace with, progress in this direction.

It is a proud triumph for American ingenuity that the best scales, the world over, have been those of our own countrymen, and Vermont, which has long been the source of supply for a scale that has made its inventors wealthy and honored, now offers a competitor, who comes into the field, challenging the right to the foremost place in public confidence and adoption. The claims of the celebrated Howe Scale are fully set forth in another column, and that, too, in a manner that will carry much weight with all who examine these testimonials. In using our columns to extend the knowledge of useful inventions, it is our usual purpose to let the inventors speak for themselves, and set forth their own claims, and that is fully done as will be seen.

The principle of this scale differs from any and all others. By their peculiar construction, a glance at which will reveal more than a column of description, singular and valuable advantages are certainly gained in the direction of diminishing "wear and tear" of the various parts and bearings, and in securing the utmost possible accuracy under conditions no other scale manufacturers attempt to face. Of this the great "inclined scale of the Morris Canal Co." is an instance, as set forth in the advertisements, so also in a lesser but equally certain degree, is the Track Scale now in use at the Milwaukee Railroad depot in this city, in being constructed without a "pit," the which no other scale than Howe's can dispense with.

Thomas S. Dickerson, at his Heavy Metal Warehouse, No. 45 Wabash avenue, in Burch's Iron Block, has a large salesroom in the second floor, occupied as the Chicago Agency for these Scales, which may there be seen in every variety from the most delicate Post Office balance to the 30 ton Track Scale. The establishment is certainly worth a visit from all interested, and ten minutes with Mr. Dickerson in the actual examination of these scales will be of more value than aught we can write here.

The Rally at German Hall.

The German meeting last night at the German Hall on North Wells street, was very large in numbers, and pervaded with excellent feeling. At the opening, Hon. Joseph Knox being called for, interested the crowd by a humorous and spirited speech of half an hour, while the audience, which was mostly German, was awaiting the arrival of Judge Hassaureck to address them in their own language.

When Judge Hassaureck made his appearance he was greeted with vigorous applause. He proceeded to address them in German, and in a keen and powerful speech he reviewed the tergiversations of Douglas, sketched the present attitude of both branches of the Democratic party, and vindicated the principles of Republicans with such pointedness, force, felicity of language and fertility of illustration as again and again called out the hearty plaudits of the audience.

Hon. B. C. Cook, of Ottawa, N. B. Judd, and other distinguished Republicans were on the stand.

How Large is the Great Eastern?

Now that it is definitely settled that the Great Eastern will *not* come to Chicago, we must do the best we can to give our Chicago readers an idea of her magnitude.

Suppose her hauled out of the river at the foot of State street, she would lie comfortably in between the business blocks on either side, and extend from the river to Randolph street. She could take comfortably upon her deck all the Wabash Avenue Churches, the First and Second Presbyterian, Methodist, Universalist, Holy Communion, and St. Mary's, and leave access between each. As the height of her hull is sixty feet, there are few business blocks here from the roof of which one could step to the deck of the steamer. Two of our largest river tugs would be "under size" to the steamers she carries slung at her davits. On the whole as our harbor bar is in no condition to be seen by distinguished visitors, and the St. Clair Flats are in bad order, and we have other uses for State street, and can't spare our churches to be made deck freight for the Great Eastern, nor our steam tugs for her tenders, and besides as we learn she swindled her passengers to Cape May, and for other reasons we scarcely regret she is not coming to Chicago. The best place in the world to locate her is in the gap at Niagara, below the Falls, at two shillings a sight, Blondin, "thrown in," as indeed he is bound to be some of these days.

McVicker's Theatre.

McVicker's Theatre re-opens on Monday next. The interim since it closed has been spent in the refitting and rejuvenating the interior, and the organization of a new stock company as follows. The list contains the names of members who are already sterling favorites, and of others who will speedily become such. A capital bill is offered for the opening night:

LADIES.—Miss Ada Plunkett, in place of Miss Woodbury; Miss Kate Wren, in place of Mrs. Hough; Miss Louisa Magness, in place of Mrs. Leighton; Miss Sanvenau, Miss M. Hardy, Miss F. Hardy, and Mrs. Seacore, and the celebrated *danseuses*, Misses A. and H. Gale, who came from Europe some three years ago as members of the Ronzanni Ballet Troupe, and who have for some time been engaged at Niblo's Garden, New York. In all nine ladies.

GENTLEMEN.—T. R. Hahn, (leading man) in place of Mr. Tilton; Mr. Rainford, (old man,) in place of Mr. Bradley; F. Mordaunt, in place of Mr. Leighton.

The following members of the old company remain to-wit: Mrs. Marble, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Dillon, Miss Hafferning, and Messrs. McVicker, Myers, Dillon, Cline, Uhl, Graver, Snell, Marble, Dennison.

The entire corps of the employees of the establishment numbers nearly one hundred persons, and with their families furnishes the means of support of one hundred and fifty souls. It pays the usual taxes, in common with our merchants and manufacturers, and in addition the exorbitant license of $500 per annum to the city.

The salaries of its employees range from $8 to $40 per week, and give a pay-roll of over $1,000 to be paid regularly each Monday. J. H. McVicker who has laid our play-goers under sterling and lasting obligations for his skill as manager, and admirable merit as an actor, is now the sole party to win or lose by the Theatre as it stands. The lovers of the drama in this city too well appreciate his talents and services to allow us to doubt that the coming year will be a most successful one.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Among the "Institutions" of Chicago, and worthy of the extensive patronage it receives, is the Steam Dyeing and Scouring Establishment of Cook & McLain's, 98 Dearborn st. If the ladies have any soiled or faded garments, our word for it, they will do well send them there.

WIDE AWAKES! HO FOR SPRINGFIELD!—Members of Wide Awake clubs wishing to attend the Convention at Springfield, and not fully uniformed, can be fitted out at SAM DUNN & Co.'s, No. 101 Randolph St.
au2-3tx

☞ Now is the time to bring your Lard, Astral, Camphene and Fluid Lamps, and have them altered to burn that economical and brilliant non explosive light—Kerosene Oil—at Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium—122 Clark street, between Washington and Madison sts.
jy 28 1m

☞ Miller's Hair Invigorator—the best in use. S. T. Beckley, agent, 302 State street.
je20 3m

MARRIED.

In this city, 2d inst., by Rev. W. H. Ryder, Mr. S. LISBURY HYDE and Miss CHARLOTTE C. HENRY.

DIED.

In this city, Aug. 2d, of Congestion of the Brain, MINNIE W., daughter of William H. and Jane E. Smith, aged two years, six months and eleven days.

Funeral will be attended from 170 North Lasalle street, at 3½ o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

August 3d, 1860, EDITH ALICE, daughter of Zebulon and Keziah Hall, aged ten months and twenty-four days. Funeral services to be held at the house, 183 Wolcott st. on Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M.

"On the 3d inst., FREDIE J., son of Albert J. and Rosanna M. White, aged two years, ten months and fifteen days.

☞ Orleans County, N. Y., papers please copy.

A rose bud of life, in the freshness of morn,
Ere manhood's full bloom, in its beauty did dawn,
When strickan and torn from our loving embrace,
When Fredie—our cherub—was taken from us;
And Parents and Brother, and fond ones most dear—
At loss of such innocence—now drop a tear;
'Tis all that our hearts, in their anguish, can tell
Of him once so bright, once the charm of our home.
L. F. B.

TO MILLERS AND GRAIN DEALERS.
HUNTER'S
Celebrated Automatic
GRAIN SCALE.
(PATENTED MAY EIGHTH, 1860.)
This Scale is constructed on strict scientific principles, and will receive, weigh, and discharge any kind of grain [illegible] with the greatest accuracy [illegible]
[illegible]
MILLERS AND GRAIN DEALERS,
[illegible]
This Scale can be seen for a few days in the MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT OF MR. JOHN T. NOYE.
[illegible] JOHN H. SCHOOLEY & Co., [illegible]
CHARLES E. HUNTER, Patentee and Agent.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. E. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 82 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West.

TAKEN UP.—Four Pigs, at Junction of North Clark and Wells street. The owner will please call and take them away, paying charges, &c. &c.

FOR SALE.—A Scholarship in Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Chain of Commercial Colleges. Address Post Office Box 2932, Chicago.

BILLIARDS.—For sale, a splendid stock of New and Second Hand Tables at [illegible]. The intelligence cushions adopted. [illegible] A. S. GRIFFITH, Agent, 135 East Madison street Chicago, Ill.

FRUIT.—The undersigned, being well acquainted with fruit-growers in this section of country, offers to act as agent to buy and forward fruit for any of the Western dealers. Any wish information on the subject address J. F. PERRIN, Nankin, Wayne Co., Mich.

THE AUTOMATIC GRAIN SCALE
Will be on exhibition at the "BOARD OF TRADE" to-day, from 11 till 12 o'clock.

NOTICE.—To Rent, a very comfortable Cottage House in the West Division, containing six rooms and kitchen, large cistern and barn attached. The present occupant is leaving town, and will rent it cheap to a good tenant. Address Post Office Box 3350.

WANTED—A good second hand Platform Scale, weighing from 2,000 to 4,000 pounds. C. S. HUTCHINS, 211 and 213 South Water street.

WHOLESALE AGENCY FOR
Ambrotype Medals of
LINCOLN AND HAMLIN,
DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON,
BELL AND EVERETT,
BREKINRIDGE and LANE.
Badges! Badges!! Badges!!!
ON FINE SATIN.
J. H. JOHNSON,
No. 73 State street, Chicago.
P. O. Box 4253. R. R. LANDON, Agent.

THE AUTOMATIC GRAIN SCALE
Will be on exhibition at the "BOARD OF TRADE" to-day, from 11 till 12 o'clock.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS
For 1860-61.
ROOT & CADY are Wholesale Agents for the Northwest of all of Mason Brothers' Musical Publications.
Among the NEW ONES JUST RECEIVED are
THE DIAPASON,
A New and Extensive Collection of
CHURCH MUSIC,
By Geo. F. Root.
The advanced edition now on hand is for the examination of Teachers [illegible]. August. Price $1 or $9 per doz.

THE ECLECTIC TUNE-BOOK:
A Collection of Standard Church Tunes. With New [illegible]. Prepared under the supervision of a Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.
Edited by Wm. B. Bradbury.
Large, clear type, one part on a staff.
Retail price, $1......or $9.60 per dozen.

DYER'S ANTHEMS,
By Samuel Dyer.
A New Edition......Price, $1.25, or $12 per dozen.

Belshazzar's Feast,
A DRAMATIC CANTATA, IN TEN SCENES.
By Geo. F. Root.
Price, 50c......$5 per dozen.

The Nightingale,
A new collection of Juvenile Music, similar to the "GOLDEN WREATH."
Price, 40c......Or $3.50 per dozen.

Ready in a Few Days,
THE PEOPLE'S TUNE-BOOK,
A Class-Book of Church Music for Choirs, Congregations and Singing Schools.
By Lowell Mason, Mus. Doc.
A volume of about three hundred pages, music octavo, large type, one part on a staff.
Retail price, 75 cents......Or $7 per dozen.

BRADBURY'S ANTHEM BOOK,
A New Collection of Anthems, Choruses, Opening, Closing, and Occasional Pieces.
By Wm. B. Bradbury.
Price, $1.25......Or $12 per dozen.

HASTING'S CHURCH MUSIC,
A Collection of the best and most popular of the author's productions during his long musical career.
By Dr. Thomas Hastings.
In size and type similar to the "People's Tune Book."

SHEET MUSIC.
Pianos, Melodeons, Brass Instruments, Drums,
And every thing else musical, at the lowest possible price.
Terms:
INVARIABLY CASH ON DELIVERY.
☞ Churches, Choirs, Teachers, Dealers, and all others, will find it to their advantage to buy of ROOT & CADY rather than send East.
ROOT & CADY,
No. 95 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. T. ROOT. C. M. CADY.

THE AUTOMATIC GRAIN SCALE
Will be on exhibition at the "BOARD OF TRADE" to-day, from 11 till 12 o'clock.

FOR BUFFALO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
The Splendid Upper Cabin Screw Steamer
GLOBE,
Amos Pratt, Master,
Will leave Chicago, from Hale's Dock, on SATURDAY, Aug. 4th, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to R. K. Evans, [illegible] South Water street, or to Hale & Co. [illegible]

POLITICAL BADGES.—Silk Badges, with fine Engraved Portrait of
LINCOLN.
Silk Badges, with fine Engraved Likeness of
DOUGLAS.
Ambrotype Coins, [illegible] For sale by W. B. KEEN, [illegible]

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL, [illegible]

New Advertisements.

GENERAL WESTERN AGENCY
—OF—
Howe's Improved Standard
SCALES.
Strong & Ross' Patent
Require no Pit; have no Check Rods; will weigh correctly when out of level; no friction on Knife Edges; receive all friction and wear on balls; no jarring of the Platform affects the working of the Scales; possesses Six Points of Improvement, as shown in a Railroad Track Scale (weighing thirty tons); a Hay, Coal and Cattle Scale (weighing four tons each,) set up on the floor of our warehouse, which can be taken apart and set up in a few minutes should the purchaser desire.

Howe's Weighing Scales
HAVING RECEIVED
FIRST CLASS PREMIUMS
From the
VERMONT STATE FAIR,
NEW YORK STATE FAIR,
VIRGINIA STATE CENTRAL FAIR,
UNITED STATES FAIR,
VIRGINIA STATE FAIR,
AND
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE FAIR.
We have now only to invite the public to examine our large stock of Scales of every variety, and also to test the principle of a
Four Ton Scale,
Put up on the floor of our store, as well as to examine certificates of their superiority from many of our leading houses.

Certificates from a few Reliable Parties:

OFFICE MORRIS CANAL COMPANY, Washington, N. J., June 21st, 1857.

Messrs. Strong & Ross, Brandon, Vt.,—have put up this spring, a two hundred ton scale of their peculiar plan, at Inclined Plane No. 6, west of the Morris Canal, near this place. The platform is seventy feet long and thirty feet wide, on an inclination of one in ten; there has been weighed on it already about 60,000 tons of iron ore and coal, and as much more has passed over it without being weighed; the loads weighed averaged about 100 tons at one draft; although it has not been in use long enough to enable me to give a decided opinion as to its merits, I can say, with pleasure, that a three months' use has shown it both accurate and durable, under very severe tests, while its simple construction renders it less liable to get out of order, than any scale I am acquainted with.
A. P. BERTHOUD, Agent and Asst. Engr., in charge of the W. [illegible]

I have witnessed the operation of the above mentioned scale, and fully concur in all that Mr. Berthoud has stated respecting it.
W. H. TALCOTT, Supt. and Engr.
MORRIS CANAL OFFICE, Jersey City, June 25, 1857.

WASHINGTON, New Jersey, August 29th, 1858.
MESSRS. STRONG & ROSS—Gentlemen: The use of the 200 ton scale erected by you at the Incline Plane No. 6, west of the Morris Canal, in March, 1857, has strengthened my opinion expressed in my previous certificate, that it is not only durable, but accurate, and easily adjusted. There has been weighed on it this season, from April to this time, about 145,000 tons, without a having in any respect the arrangement of the beam, or the accuracy of its results: this, for a platform 70 feet long and 20 wide, with a double track, and the loads weighed on alternate sides, is recommendation enough. Respectfully yours,
A. P. BERTHOUD, Agent and Asst. Engr. in charge.

I fully endorse the above certificate of Mr. Berthoud, both from personal inspection and my knowledge of Mr. Berthoud's opportunity and ability to judge correctly as to the proper working of the scale.
W. H. TALCOTT, Superintendent and Engineer Morris Canal.
NEW YORK, 1st April, 1860.

To [illegible]
We have [illegible] at [illegible], New Jersey, [illegible] Scales, Strong & Ross Patent, and [illegible] correctness and adaptation to our wants. Simple in construction, easily adjusted, occupying a smaller space in depth than scales of similar capacity, it seems to us to meet the full requirements of the scale-purchasing public.
RANDOLPH & CO., Miners and Shipping Mt. Lehigh Coal.

OFFICE [illegible] RAILROAD, NEW YORK, [illegible]
Having taken out our old scale from a pit, which, from its depth was always troublesome, and having put in one of Howe's Improved Scales, we deem it our duty to add our testimony to its adaptability to weighing purposes. It is simple, requiring little depth and small amount of labor, or expense in putting it up. It is wonderfully accurate, and from its construction durable and easily adjusted.
M. D. HUGHES, Pres't.
E. S. DICKINSON, Supt.

CLEVELAND & MAHONING RAILROAD, Vice Pres't and Supt's Office, Cleve'd, O., March 6, '60.
I take pleasure in stating that the Howe's Track Scale, furnished us last fall, has thus far worked to our entire satisfaction. Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice Pres't. & Supt.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND AND BURLINGTON R. R., June 20, 1859.
The Thirty Ton Railroad Track Scale which you put up at Brandon Station, in September, 1858, has worked to our entire satisfaction. Its unvarying accuracy, and its simplicity and economy of constructing, are sufficient inducements for all Railroad Companies, who may be in want of track scales, to use them.
E. A. CHAPIN, Supt. Rutland & Burlington & Cheshire Railroads.

OFFICE OF R. HOE & CO., Printing Press, Machine and Saw Manufacturers, 29 and 31 Gold St., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1859.
We have one of Messrs. Strong & Ross' Patent Eight Ton Scales in use, sold to us by Mr. Frank E. Howe. We like it so well that we have ordered another of same size.
R. HOE & CO.

NEW YORK, March 30, 1859.
Having two of Hoe's Improved Scales in use, both at our Foundry and Factory, we do not hesitate to say that they are the most perfect and reliable scales ever made. We have never yet found any scales to stand the severe usage of our business. The patent ball arrangement, and self adjustability of the scale—its simplicity and compactness—requiring no pit and receiving all shocks, and wear and tear, on the four balls, instead of the knife edges as in other scales. We believe these alone to be evidence enough of the superiority of this scale.
S. C. HERRING & CO.

MORGAN IRON WORKS, New York, Aug. 19, 1857.
To whom it may concern: We hereby certify that we have had in use, for the past six months one of Messrs. Strong & Ross' Patent Platform Scales, of fifty tons capacity, which has worked to our entire satisfaction, so much so that we have ordered an additional one of twenty-five tons capacity, and we most cheerfully recommend said patent to those in want of scales.
QUINTARD & WHITNEY.

Account of Trial of Scales at Vermont State Fair, 1858.
[From the Burlington Free Press.]
Correct and reliable standards of measurement by weight in the community, are only second in value to correct principles in dealing, and a reliable currency. In view of this consideration, the recent trial of hay scales at the State Fair, and the results, are worthy of note. We presume by remembering that, at the State Fair at Montpelier last year, one competitors on scales appeared; and after the trial, the first premium was awarded to Mr. John Howe, Jr., of Brandon, for hay-scales, of the Strong & Ross patent; and the second to E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., of St. Johnsbury. The same parties met again at Burlington, this fall, prepared for a thorough trial of the respective merits of the scales, the one party desiring to regain its pre-eminence, and the other determined to regain its lost prize. A thorough trial was instituted, and the following were some of the severe tests applied: Five tons of railroad iron were placed in turn upon the scales, and the whole mass moved first to one side and then to the other of the platform, and an additional weight of 1,000 lbs in 50 lb. weights was weighed while the five tons occupied the various positions. Again, 2,000 lbs of the iron were placed upon a truck, and weighed severally, on each of the four corners of the platform, and in the center of it. Small weights, of from 5 lbs, to ½ lbs. were then weighed. Men were weighed, singly and together, and single and aggregate weights were compared, to see if there were any variation. We are assured, by one of the committee before whom the trial was made, that Strong & Ross' Scales exhibited surprising accuracy, through all the tests of this severe trial, while the other scales, though correct in many cases, did not show entire uniformity throughout, especially, exhibiting variations of some consequence when the heavy weights were moved to the different corners of the platforms. The award of all, plums, for the best hay scales, was accordingly made to Mr. Howe.

The limits of our article do not allow us to describe the construction of these scales; but an examination of the principle on which they are made, has convinced us of their very great value. The scales, in addition to their reliability, possess peculiar advantages. They are simple; we do not see how they could be more so. They are, consequently, cheap. They are guarded, by a peculiar device, from injury by sudden shocks, so that heavy weights can be rapidly thrown on and off their platform, without liability to damage the apparatus. The hay-scales require no pit which, in many cases, costs as much as the scales. These are advantages which would seem to place them beyond the fear of rivals.

We particularly desire not to be understood as undervaluing the scales of Messrs. Fairbanks, which have, undoubtedly, deserved the high distinction they have obtained; but we are inclined to adopt the opinion of an experienced and unprejudiced weigh-master, who was, also, one of the committee before whom the recent trial was made, who having watched all to its both deliberations, (we quote his own words,) that "the Brandon Scales must take the lead;" and this opinion is strengthened by the testimony of those who use it daily use of the scales.

All descriptions of Platform Weighing Scales, under the "Strong & Ross" Patent, from one pound capacity upwards to one thousand tons, including the ordinary Hay, Stock, or Coal, Railroad Track Scales, and Canal Weigh-Locks Scales, are sold by
THOS. S. DICKERSON,
General Western Agent,
TIN PLATE WAREHOUSE,
45 Wabash Av., Chicago,
BURCH'S IRON BUILDING.

Amusements.

GRAND GARIBALDI CONCERT,
August 10th, 1860,
AT THE
WIGWAM.
Tickets, 25 cents. For sale at every Bookstore.

THE TENTH EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AND MECHANIC ARTS,
Including Agricultural Implements and Products, under the direction of the
Chicago Mechanic's Institute,
Will be opened at the WIGWAM, in Chicago, on Tuesday Evening, August 28th, 1860, and continue until Thursday Evening, September 6th.
N. B.—Competition open to the entire country.
All articles for exhibition should be directed to "The Exhibition of Mechanic's Institute, Chicago, Ill."
☞ For full particulars see Circular, to be had at the rooms of the Institute, No. 125 South Clark street.
JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, Superintendent of Exhibition.

For Sale.

COP WASTE FOR SALE.—
No. 1 Cop Waste,
Duck and Thread Waste,
Colored Waste.
From stock on hand or to arrive in quantities to suit.
M. K. JESUP & CO., 44 Dearborn street.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A Second-Hand six and a half octave Piano, nearly new, by one of the best makers of fine tone, very heavy and has become [illegible]. For sale at much below its original cost. Apply by letter, addressed to P.O. Drawer No. 4432, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—Get up in the world.
EVERY ONE WANTS A LADDER.
I have on hand a lot of first quality LADDERS of Eastern Manufacture, made from best of New York Spruce Timber. They are from 12 to 31 feet in length. To close them out I will sell them in lots of 100 feet or more at 8c per foot, and the single Ladder at 10c. D. P. HIBBARD, 113 Kinzie street, Chicago.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A Frame House, 16 by 26 feet, well built and finished throughout, for sale on reasonable terms, or in exchange for goods. Apply to MUNROE & SPENCER, Metropolitan block.

TO BUTCHERS.—I offer to sell my butchering establishment, containing a market, smoke house, ice room, slaughter house, tie room, yards [illegible] in the place. Address box 113 Galesburg, Knox county Illinois.

COMO MILLS FOR SALE.—The above property, situated in Como, Whiteside County, Illinois, is offered for sale on easy terms, in consequence of the decease of one of the partners. The Mill is on the banks of the Rock River, has six pairs of 4½ feet burrs, and a fall of 15 feet. Its power is supplied by the Elk Horn Creek.
A Never Failing Stream.
It is situated in one of the best wheat growing regions in the West, with railroad communication to Chicago and Fulton. For further information apply to Messrs. D. L. QUIRK & CO., Chicago, or to S. LEHMAN SMITH, on the premises.

DAIRY FARMS FOR SALE,
Within 10 Miles of Chicago.
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have 20,000 acres of high, rolling Prairie Land, within 10 miles of Chicago, well adapted to grazing, which they offer for sale [illegible]
To those who wish to engage in the business of supplying the city with fresh Milk, Butter, Vegetables, &c. [illegible] to those who desire to examine these lands. Apply to LAND DEPARTMENT, I. C. R. R. Central Depot, Chicago.

STEAM FLOURING MILL
For Sale at a Bargain!
ON EASTERN ACCOUNT.
A new Mill, built of stone in the most substantial manner, [illegible] Freeport, Illinois.

1083 ACRE FARM FOR SALE.—The "PROVIDENCE FARM," in Bureau County, [illegible]
A liberal credit will be given for three-fourths of the purchase money. For further particulars and a lithographic map of the farm, apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Chicago, Ill.

HANNIBAL CITY PROPERTY
FOR SALE
AT A BARGAIN.
I offer for sale at a Great Bargain, my Hotel property, known as the "TONCRAY HOUSE," situated on Front street, between Hill and Bird streets, Hannibal, Missouri.
This Hotel is built of brick and stone, is three stories high, fifty feet front, sixty feet deep, with an ell twenty by thirty feet, and forty-two feet deep. The lot is one hundred and fifty-two feet deep, with an area [illegible].
This house has always done and is now doing an A No. 1 business, it being the best location in the city for making money. My only reason for selling this property, is, that my health is such that I cannot attend to the business.
Also, my residence, situated on Fourth street, between Hill and Bird streets. The house is a good two-story frame, with stone basement, and contains six rooms, with a large cistern, smoke house, &c. Price [illegible].
JNO. G. TONCRAY.
☞ For particulars address or apply to ALEX. C. TONCRAY, No. 7 Levee, Hannibal, Mo.
REFERENCES:—Lamb & Lakenan, Thomas A. Harris, Attorneys at Law, Hannibal, Mo.

STEAM FLOURING MILL AT LE CLAIRE, IOWA.
FOR SALE OR RENT.
The valuable property known as the "Swan Mills," is now offered for sale at a great bargain, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. These Mills are located on the bank of the Mississippi River, in the midst of the greatest grain producing region of the State. Have three run of stone, capable of turning out 200 barrels of four per day, and the machinery has recently been put in thorough repair. For terms, &c., apply to
HOWARD DARLINGTON, Davenport, Iowa.

Wanted.

WANTED—To Exchange, a desirable House and Lot in Rockford, for property in Chicago. Address CHAS. MILLER, Box 3360, Chicago, or call on me at 33 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED.—One or two gentlemen of good address and business qualifications, as canvassers for first class, illustrated standard works. Liberal inducements offered. Apply at 194 Lake Street. O. J. GRIFFITHS.

WANTED—To Exchange a choice Farm in Champaign County, Illinois, valued at $6,000, and a stock of Goods and Notes of about $4,000, for property within or near the city limits of Chicago. Apply to JOHN WOOLNER, 66 Lake street, (up-stairs.)

WANTED—To exchange, a good Livery Stock, consisting of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, &c., for a small improved Farm within forty or fifty miles of Chicago, or a good House and Lot in Chicago. Inside lots preferred. Address WALTER SHERMAN, Box 580, or call at 76 Randolph street, Chicago.

WANTED—A Lady from New Haven, Conn., who has been engaged several years as a Governess at the South, desires a situation in the West as Governess or Teacher in a family. Is competent to teach English branches and the French [illegible]. Address "W. H.," Press and Tribune Office.

WANTED—A Stock, in part of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, and Clothing, or all Dry Goods, amounting to about $11,000. $4,000 to be paid in Improved Real Estate at its present value, $1,000 in Deeds in Trust and $3,000 in Notes. Balance $3,000, [illegible] $1,000 in Cash. Address JOSEPH WILLEY, Maquoketa, Iowa. Refers to Williams, Smith & Co., 45 South Water street, Chicago.

COAL WANTED.—Sealed Proposals will be received to furnish Cook County with 150 Tons Anthracite Coal, more or less, to be delivered at the Court House.
Also, 100 Tons Bituminous Coal, more or less; part only to be delivered.
The Coal to be furnished and delivered at such times as ordered. Bids should specify the kind of coal and also the price per ton of each kind.
The privilege is reserved to reject all or any bids.
Proposals to be sent to the undersigned, on or before noon on the 15th day of August, 1860.
GEO. P. HANSON, County Agent.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.
Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young, able bodied men, of good character, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing and medical attendance. Also Musicians for the Third Infantry Band. Pay ranging from
$11 to $22 per Month,
ACCORDING TO MERIT.
Recruiting Rendezvous at 159 South Clark street, Chicago.
J. D. O'CONNELL, Lieut. 3d Infantry.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—The Store now occupied by us, 42 South Water street, corner Wabash avenue. Possession given September 1st. Also, Store No. 47 South Water street. Apply to M. LAFLIN, or to G. H. & L. LAFLIN.

BANKING OFFICE TO RENT.—No. 30 Lasalle street, in Metropolitan Block, occupied at present by the Western Marine & Fire Insurance Co., which is to be vacated. Possession given September 1st. Apply to JOEL GURLEY, Room No. 9 Metropolitan Block.

NEW AND SECOND Hand Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice.
[illegible] Lake street, near Clark.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two front rooms with or without furniture, to rent, with board, [illegible]

POLITICAL MEDALS.—Medals with Likenesses of Lincoln and Hamlin. [illegible] W. B. KEEN.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.
The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
[illegible table]
☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
☞ All changes charged 50 cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
[illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 82 Lake street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Silver-Plated Ware, Carpets, &c., &c.
AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, August 4th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, a splendid assortment of Furniture and other Household Goods, consisting in part of Sofas, Parlor Chairs, Marble Top and Plain Centre and Card Tables, Hat Stands, Hat Trees, Wardrobes, Whatnots, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Marble Top Bureaus and Washstands, Rosewood and Walnut Bedsteads, Cottage Chamber Suits, Marble Top and Plain Chamber Suits in Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut, Mahogany and Cottage Bedsteads, Toilet Glasses, Cane Seat and Wood Chairs, Mattresses, Beds, Chairs, Extension Dining Tables, Carpets, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of Silver Plated Ware, [illegible] of the same time.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET,
Directly opposite the Tremont House.
WM. A. BUTTERS. W. [illegible]

General Notices.

TO BANKERS, WHOLESALE DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—The advertiser, a young man of practical experience, wishes a situation as Clerk or Book-keeper. Good references given. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box 1626, Chicago P. O.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Promissory Note executed by the undersigned and payable to F. B. Camp or order, on the 8th of January last I executed at Pickford, Iowa, and delivered to F. B. Camp, my note, in the aggregate to $1,400, and maturing at various times, from one to eighteen months from date, payable to F. B. Camp or order. I have a just defence against said notes, and shall resist the payment thereof.
[illegible] H. RUSSETT.
Pickford, Iowa, August 1st, 1860.

$5 REWARD.—Lost, a pocket book containing a note, &c., and some memoranda. The finder will receive the above reward on returning it to American Hall, 175 Michigan street, or to 40 Clark street.

NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN.—Sportsmen having Dogs which they wish broke can hear of a good opportunity by calling on the undersigned. I have also for sale on reasonable terms, a brace of thorough-bred Pointer Dogs, well broke. JOHN M. WEST, 301 Adams street, Chicago Ill.

NOTICE.—To Candle Manufacturers, and offer for sale a first rate Patent Candle Mould Machine [illegible] good order, for about half of the cost price. Apply to JOS. GOODWILLIE, corner of Franklin and Ohio sts. [illegible]

SHOT GUN WANTED.—Parties having a good second-hand Double Barreled Gun to sell CHEAP, can find a purchaser by addressing Box 3263, Chicago.

TO MILL OWNERS.—The undersigned desires to rent a Flouring Mill or would take a situation as head miller; is a first-class Miller of twenty years experience. Address A. F. COLBURN, Jefferson, Wis.

NOTICE.—To Stockholders in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. There will be a meeting of the Stockholders in the Company at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on Friday, the 24th day of August, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting on the question of accepting or not, the consolidation of the Northern Cross, or Quincy and Chicago Railroad Company, and any other business which may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
AMOS T. HALL, Secretary.
Chicago, July 24, 1860.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—We are informed that WILBUR M. DAVIS, of Carroll, Maine, has obtained a Patent dated March 17, 1859, for a Wire Guard, [illegible] Mitchell, January 8th, 1856, and reissued December 7th, 1858.
All Tips made under said DAVIS' Patent infringe our Mitchell's Letters Patent, [illegible]
[illegible] Boston, June 25, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the late Bank of Hamilton, Ohio, to present their claims [illegible]
Hamilton, June 19th, 1860.

RAGS! RAGS!—Cash paid for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Rope, Bagging, Canvass, Old Books, Newspapers, Paper, Old Metals, &c., at 194 South Water street. [illegible]

J[illegible] OFFICE. Room No. 2, over 124 South Clark street.
I have complete, my abstract of the records of the various Courts, and all the Probate records, which can be made of any property in the County. [illegible]

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—The undersigned are prepared to furnish at the lowest market rates QUARTZ CRUSHERS, [illegible]
DUBOIS & AUSTIN.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense tube crossing, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE At Montreal, at a cost of six and a half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western Sections of the
Grand Trunk Railway
OF CANADA,
Is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under
ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME.
And there is only
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most comfortable [illegible] to all points East. [illegible]

Chicago and Liverpool
And the Continent of Europe, by the [illegible] UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS sailing from Quebec every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday. [illegible]
WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.
JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—
Only Weekly Line to
CORK, LIVERPOOL,
And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland.
THE MONTREAL MAIL
Ocean Steamship Company's
First class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States Mail. [illegible]
Two new ships, (building.)
Quickest, Cheapest and most comfortable passage. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork) or Liverpool.
[illegible]
For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents, [illegible]
JAS. WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 12 Lake St., under Adams House, Chicago.

INSURANCE.
Fire, Marine and Life.
SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO.,
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Capital and Surplus......$[illegible]
MASSASOIT FIRE INS. CO.,
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Capital and Surplus......$[illegible]
HOPE FIRE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus......$[illegible]
HANOVER FIRE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus......$[illegible]
KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus......$[illegible]
CARLILE BOYD, T. C. VAN BUREN, Agents.
No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark streets.

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS
Wanted in every County throughout the Western States, [illegible]
Young's Improved $30 Sewing Machine.
[illegible]
CHICAGO SALESROOM, 160 LAKE STREET.

SEARCH THE COUNTRY through and wherever you find a Machinist who has been unable to supply himself with JOURNALS, CYLINDERS, SMALL CORE and FINE MACHINERY [illegible]
"Fine Spindle Machinery Oil," [illegible]
LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM,
[illegible] Clark street, [illegible]

MRS. [illegible]

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1860.

Corwin to be at Springfield.

The State *Journal* of Thursday last, says, that Hon. Thomas Cormin has written to a gentleman of that place, stating positively that he will attend the great Mass Meeting to be held there on Wednesday the 8th inst.

FOR A CONVENTION.

It will be recollected that, at the last session of the Legislature, a resolution was adopted submitting the calling of a Convention to frame a new State Constitution, to the people. We are gratified to hear that a movement is on foot for insuring such concert of action between the Committees of the two parties, that "For Convention," will be printed on all of the tickets, and that the vote will be had without reference to national politics. The necessity for the amendment or thorough revision of the fundamental law, so that the Judiciary may be reorganized, and the Judges better paid, and that the onerous two mill tax now levied by the Constitution, may no longer be imposed, is imperative. Without it, the people will submit to delays that are equivalent to a denial of justice, and to taxation to pay a debt not yet due, and which creditors are in no hurry to collect. We trust, then, that as this is a matter about which there can be no dispute, the so-called Democrats of all sorts will put no impediment in the way of what the people demand.

THE ORGAN OUT OF TUNE.

The *Times and Herald* has furnished another marked illustration of inability under its present ownership to meet the requirements of a Douglas organ. Among its leading editorials yesterday was one calling special attention to the concert to be given in the Wigwam, on the 10th inst., the proceeds of which are to be given in aid of the cause of Italian independence, in which it had the indiscretion to say: "We feel a deep and abiding interest in the "glorious struggle now being made by the sons "of classic Italy for freedom and unity—and "in the invincible courage and genius of the "great chieftain, Garibaldi." Now the rank and file of the Douglas Democracy hereabouts are ardently attached to the Pope—hate Garibaldi and the "glorious struggle" in which he is engaged as they do the evil one, and contribute liberally to the subscription set on foot in this country by the Catholic priesthood to suppress the attempt of the Italian people to overthrow the Papal despotism beneath which they have groaned for ages. Not only so, but they know that the coffers of Mr. Douglas have been drawn upon for the same purpose; and more than one half of their zeal for that gentleman grows directly out of his well known sympathy with the Pope. Mr. McCormick being an Old School Presbyterian, of course feels a warm solicitude for the success of Garibaldi; but so long as he is unable to suppress it, he proves himself utterly unfit to conduct the organ of the Douglas Democracy. It was bad enough for him to vindicate Breckinridge and Lane from the charge preferred against them by Douglas, Allen, Richardson & Co., of being disunionists and traitors. But when it comes to indorsing the efforts of the Italian people in their attempts to throw off the Papal yoke, it is not to be expected that the Catholic Democracy will quietly submit. Verily the organ is sadly out of tune!

DEMOCRATIC DEFECTION.

We continue to receive the most encouraging accounts of defection from Douglasism in various parts of the Northwest, and especially in our own State. In every instance that has thus far come under our notice, the controlling causes have been the following:

1. The Wickliffe resolution incorporated into the Douglas platform at Baltimore, and which Judge Douglas specially indorses in his letter of acceptance, plainly and unmistakably pledges the party to a Congressional Slave Code, and against the power of a Territorial Legislature to prohibit slavery.

2. The declaration of Judge Douglas in his last speech in the United States Senate, that his "great principle" of non-intervention had carried slavery a degree and a half further north than the South ever claimed—that it had converted free territory five times as large as the State of New York into slave territory—clearly proves that under cloak of "the right of the people to govern themselves," he has been zealously working the last six years for the extension of slavery.

3. In the present canvass Douglas will probably not receive a single electoral vote—certainly not a sufficient number to carry him before the House, in the event of no election by the people. If the election goes to the House, either Breckinridge or Lane is sure to be the President. Lincoln is the only man who stands the slightest chance of an election by the people. It is therefore, in reality, a contest between Lincoln on the one hand, and Breckinridge or Lane on the other. If there were no objections against Douglas or his platform, a vote for him would either be thrown away or a vote really for Breckinridge.

These are logical and sensible deductions. Those who are satisfied of the correctness of the first two, do not need the third to influence their action. That class of Douglas men, however, who still have faith in his hostility to slavery extension, find a sufficient argument in the third to induce them not to give their support, even indirectly, to men whom Douglas is denouncing all through the New England States as disunionists and traitors. They will vote for Lincoln.

There is still another class of Democrats, not included in either of the above, who are now co-operating with the Republicans, and in November next will give their first Republican vote. They are those who have become disgusted with the corruptions that have been introduced into the government by Democratic Administrations—the unblushing use of public money to subsidise a venal press, and to procure the votes of venal Congressmen—the awarding of jobs and contracts in all the departments of government, at rates far beyond their actual value, as a reward for partisan services—the lavish use of the money and the patronage of the government to influence elections, thereby maintaining a corrupt party and corrupt men in power—and last, though not least, the prodigality of Democratic Administrations in running up the annual expenditures of the government to a hundred millions of dollars, all of which is drawn from the pockets of the people. All these things, patent to their knowledge and observation, have disgusted the class we allude to, and they heartily desire a change. They want an honest man once more at the head of affairs—an honest and econonomical administration of the general government. Lincoln they know to be honest. His whole life has not been stained by a single dishonest or dishonorable act. Whatever hard things his opponents have said, or may say, against him, not one of them has yet dared, or will dare, to impeach his character as an honest man. That is enough for them. They will vote against the spoilsmen, and aid in putting an honest man in their place. The class of men who are influenced by this consideration alone, without any reference to platforms and professions, is larger than politicians are apt to suppose, and, in connection with the defections from Democracy on other grounds, will swell Lincoln's majority far beyond the predictions of the most sanguine Republicans.

A WANTON SACRIFICE!

We observe that Henry S. Fitch, Esq., U. S. Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, has been made a member of the Breckinridge National Committee. We have too much respect for Mr. Fitch's ability as a lawyer and politician, and too high an opinion of his qualities as a man, to believe that he will feel himself complimented by this equivocal honor. We doubt if he will be willing to compromise his brilliant future, and to neutralize the influence of his legal talent, by the attempt to force Breckinridge upon the people of Illinois. But as he is not the first young man of unusual endowments who has thrown himself away, he will plead precedent, and as it is "none of our funeral," we may not complain. But what an untimely fate—well educated, talented, and only twenty-eight! Mysterious are thy ways, O, Politics!

DOUGLAS IN NEW YORK.

A Douglas demonstration was attempted in New York city on Tuesday evening last. The principal speaker on the occasion was Mr. McMasters (the editor, we presume, of the *Freeman's Journal*—Catholic organ). He advocated the election of Douglas chiefly upon the ground *that the Convention which nominated him, represented more negroes* than that which nominated Breckinridge. "Mr. Yancy," said McMasters, "who lived in Alabama, did not "own a nigger; the only thing he owned was "a pack of cards and a faro table, for he was "a gambler, and did not own enough to put "clothes on a nigger's back. The delegation "that came to Baltimore owned 2,500 niggers. "The delegation which made all the trouble "in Charleston did not own 200 niggers." After McMasters, whose speech, it is said, was received with great applause, had concluded, a contest arose as to the organization of a Club—the majority being in favor of one set of candidates, the minority who claimed to have hired the house in which the meeting was held, favoring another set. Confusion and angry crimination became the order of the night, failing to result in a general fight only through the timely interference of the proprietor, who took possession of the building and turned the "irrepressibles" into the street.

ANOTHER DECISION EXPECTED.

We understand from the Shelby *News* that a suit has been instituted in the Shelby Circuit Court involving the question of slavery in the Northwestern Territory, as effected by the ordinance of 1787. The plaintiff asserts that his master became a permanent resident of Illinois, and took the plaintiff to that State, and there kept him during the period of his residence therein. The plaintiff claims that by virtue of the Ordinance of 1787 and the Constitution and laws of Illinois, this residence liberated him from slavery.—*Louisville Journal.*

Why not? The Ordinance of 1787, as it is popularly called, but really the act of Congress of 1789, rests upon the same foundation as that which sustained the Missouri Compromise from 1820 down to 1854; and if the last is not in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Constitution, the first may be set aside by the Supreme Court as "inoperative and void." They stand or fall together, because they rest on the same basis. The only question to be decided is this: Will the pro-slavery politicians and the Supreme Court dare attack that which gave freedom to the Northwest? The Dred Scott decision was not pronounced until the triumph of 1856 was secured. Would the election of Breckinridge, in 1860, be followed by an overthrow of the Ordinance of 1787? If not, why not?

Missouri Election.

The election in the State of Missouri takes place next Monday. It is for a Governor, State officers, and seven Congressmen. The vote for Governor at the election in 1857 was as follows:

Democratic	47,975
Opposition	47,641
Democratic majority	334

This year there are no less than four candidates in the field for Governor, viz: H. Jackson, Breckinridge Democrat; C. F. Jackson, Douglas Democrat; S. Orr, Union (Bell and Everett;) J. G. Gardenhire, Republican. C. F. Jackson was nominated by a full Democratic Convention, *before* the grand national split, and H. Jackson was brought out after the Baltimore disruption by a Convention of the "National Democracy." Still, the first Jackson, though a Douglasite, is supported by most of the "Nationals" as the regular Democratic nominee. Senator Green, although a thorough-going opponent of Douglas, supports the C. F. Jackson ticket.

The result will be no test of the relative strength of the two factions, as both "wings of the buzzard" are anxious to keep the opposition out of power. Hence they unite before the election for the spoils, and quarrel over the division after they have won it. In most of the districts both factions are supporting the same candidate for Congress. In St. Louis, for instance, they have fused on the State and local ticket. Spoils first and principles afterwards is the watchword.

The vote for Gardenhire will not exhibit the Republican strength, as many, perhaps most of the Republicans will vote for Orr the Bell-Everett candidate, in order to defeat a much more obnoxious man. Orr is moderate on the Slavery question, and as between the Republicans and Democrats he prefers the former to either faction of the latter.

Major Rollins who came so near being elected three years ago, is running for Congress with some prospect of success, as he is supported by the Republicans and a part of the Americans. If elected he will act with the Republicans in Congress. He is an emancipationist, and opposed to any further spread of the servile institution in the West.

On the same day, August 6th, an election takes place in Arkansas. There are to be chosen a Governor and Members of Congress. The candidates for the first office are R. M. Johnson, Breckinridge Democrat, and H. M. Rector, Douglas Democrat. For Congress, T. C. Hindman is running in the second district, as the Breckinridge candidate, against C. N. Cypert, Douglas. The vote of Arkansas, in 1857, was as follows,

Democratic	21,910
Opposition	10,781
Democratic majority	11,129

Breckinridge will sweep the State without difficulty. The Douglas strength is pretty much confined to Flournoy and the not very formidable clique who follow the lead of that prince of blatherskites. Every Democratic paper in the State is for Breckinridge, and so, it is understood, are all the candidates.

"Notices of the Press."

As our neighbors of the *Times and Herald* will, doubtless, in a few days regale their readers with the many favorable notices with which the consolidation has been greeted by their Democratic contemporaries, and fearing that the following, from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, may not have fallen under their observation, we reproduce it for their especial benefit:

THE CHICAGO TIMES AND HERALD.—As our readers are aware, Messrs. Sheahan and Price, the Proprietors of the Chicago *Times*, the leading Democratic organ of Northern Illinois, have sold that journal to Mr. McCormick, of the *Herald*, who has consolidated the two papers under the title of the *Herald and Times*. Mr. Sheahan and his assistant editors have no connection with the new concern. The first number of the new paper has been received, and from the tone of the salutatory of the new editor, we are afraid our Democratic friends in Chicago and Illinois have been *sold* as well as the *Times*. We hope it will turn out otherwise, but we have our fears.

What Douglas Saw and Did.

Mr. Douglas saw the injustice of the Missouri Compromise to the South, hence through his instrumentality it was repealed, *and slavery extended from 36 degrees 30 minutes to the 38th parallel North latitude.*—*Atlanta* (Ga.) *Confederacy.*

This Georgia journal should be careful how it presses this point. Douglas's friends are trying to deny that he was ever instrumental in extending slavery. That he was, is a demonstrable fact, and we are obliged to the *Confederacy* for stating it so clearly.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

If the *Journal* will refer to the speech of Mr. Douglas in the United States Senate, on the 16th of May last, it will find better evidence than the *Confederacy*, that Douglas has extended slavery.

☞ A subscriber in Dunnville, Wis., writes that in every township in Dunn County, there is a lively and working Lincoln Club established; that the supporters of slave code squatterism are few and far between; that there are 600 voters in the county, of whom Lincoln will receive the support of 500, and Douglas of 100. Dunn County has been closely balanced in State elections. Last fall it voted Randall 192, Hobart 175. Fremont in 1856 had 390, and Buchanan 119. The county this fall will do far better than even for Fremont. We hope the predictions of our enthusiastic friend will be fully realized.

Another Swedish Paper.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 2nd, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

In your paper of July 31st, you speak of the *Hemlandet*, a Swedish Republican paper published in Chicago, and say it is "the only one in the country in that language of avowed Republican principles." You are misinformed. There is a Swedish Republican paper printed in this place, which is out-spoken and unequivocal in its advocacy of Republican principles. The *Hemlandet*, though Republican in sentiment, and doing a good work, is not a political paper but a religious one, while this at Galesburg is political.

The name of this paper is *Frihetsvannen*, or "Friend of Freedom." It is a weekly paper, and is published by an association of Swedish gentlemen in this place, and is edited by Carl Arosenius, a wide-awake, thorough-going, working Republican, and a capable man.

This paper circulates principally in Central Illinois, though it goes to nearly every State and Territory in the Union. Fifty copies are sent weekly to Chicago.

The *Frihetsvannen* is now in its second year, having almost completed two years. I send you two copies. Its terms are:

One copy, one year	[illegible]
Five copies for the campaign	[illegible]
Ten " "	[illegible]

The Swedes in this region are nearly all Republicans and true as steel.

THOMAS HARRISON.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

AN INDIGNANT DEMOCRAT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3d, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune;

Will you allow a Douglas Democrat to express his opinion through the columns of your paper, as we are now without a reliable organ? Your remarks this morning relative to the course of the *Times and Herald* since its consolidation, is, I am sorry to say, too true, and but expresses the opinion of the Douglas Democrats generally, the protests of the *Times and Herald* to the contrary notwithstanding. The fact has been plainly demonstrated in each issue of the paper, since its consolidation, that it falls far short of pleasing our party. The general expression is, that such support as it now gives our cause, only tends to weaken the enthusiasm that had begun to manifest itself in different ways, in our ranks. The tone of "our great central organ," while pretending to be devoted to the interests of our party and our man, prepare their editorials with one eye on Douglas while the other winks meaningly at Breckinridge.

Having always been an admirer and supporter of Judge Douglas, like thousands of others in this city and the Northwest, believe in the necessity of having a central organ here, warmly devoted to the best interests of Douglas and his cause, on which we can rely under all circumstances for support, even though defeat should await us in November next; we want an organ that will stand by our party and our man, "through evil as well as good report," until he shall be elevated to the highest office in the nation's gift. Such we are fully convinced would not be the case with the *Times and Herald*. As much as we deplore the sale of the *Times*, we deplore still more the heartless support now given by the "consolidated." Not wishing to dictate to any one the course they should pursue, but knowing as I do full well, that the great desideratum here, in our party, is a paper that will discuss freely and frankly the principles of our Platform, without fear or equivocation; a paper that will warmly and devotedly, and without *hesitation*, support the man whom the party support, instead of giving us column after column of egotism. In short, we want another Chicago *Times*. Yours,

A DOUGLAS DEMOCRAT.

A CANARD SQUELCHED.

BRISTOL, Aug. 2d, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

In the *Times and Herald* of the 1st inst. there is a statement from a correspondent, which says that at a Douglas club meeting, held at their hall on the Saturday evening previous, there was an attempt made by the Republicans to disturb and break up their meeting, &c. Now, this statement is devoid of truth. It so happened that the club meetings of both parties were on that same evening, the Republicans meeting at the school-house, and the Democrats at Johnson's Hall, separated only by the width of one block. Early in the evening, while gathering together, some of the Democratic delegations from neighboring towns came around the block, and, when in front of the Republican Headquarters, gave three cheers for Douglas; and soon after, upon the arrival of Republican delegations from the same towns, they went around and returned the compliment by giving three cheers for "Old Abe." Out of this molehill "grew the mountain," as well as the great fabrication of the *Times and Herald.*

GREAT MEETING AT CHILLICOTHE.

CHILLICOTHE, Ill., Aug. 1, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Good news from the field of battle will be read with interest by the host of Republicans who read your paper, coming from whatever section of the country, and especially from the more doubtful and warmly contested districts. A grand rally of the Republicans of this vicinity was had at this place on yesterday and last night. A magnificent pole, measuring 180 feet from the surface of the ground to the top, was raised early in the day, as an opening exercise. The delegations from the country began to come in soon after dinner, and continued to come in until our little village was swarming with over 4,000 people. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout, and many who came to the meeting Democrats, went home determined to vote for Lincoln and Hamlin, and declared they would no longer vote with the Democratic party.

The crowd was addressed by Hon. Wm. Kellogg and Henry Grove, Esq. Every speech had a telling effect, and the meeting was in every respect a decided success. The brilliant display of the Peoria and Lacon Wide Awakes, in the evening, added much to the interest of the occasion.

The ball is moving hereabouts, and Republicans are now rejoicing over our victory in November next. REPUBLICAN.

JOHN WILSON—LETTER FROM AN AMERICAN.

Editors Press and Tribune:

In your weekly issue of July 26th, under the caption of "A Douglas Movement," occurs the following sentence:—"When John Wilson, the old Commissioner of the General Land Office, *par excellence* the head, front and brains of the American party in the Northwest, told them, in a speech of rare pith and power, that the effect of a Bell-Everett organization in Illinois would be to aid the Little Squatter, and that *that* could not be done without a sacrifice of honesty and patriotism, he was unceremoniously degraded from his position as Chairman of the Executive Committee, and politely invited to leave the premises, inasmuch as his straightforwardness and plain speaking did not harmonize with the spirit which dictated the gathering." Well done, John Wilson! If I had an arm long enough to reach from here to Chicago, I would like to give him a good shake of the hand, or an old-fashioned whack upon his back, just by way of approval. And why? He is an honest man, and was Land Commissioner—and a good one at that—during the Administration of another honest man—Mr. Fillmore—who gave us the best Administration we have had since the days of Monroe. In the canvass of '56, Mr. F. was my first choice. It is different now. We have a chance now to whale out a demagogue that has been the blight of our land with another self-made *honest* man. Need I name that man? Honest Abe Lincoln. A few words as to the reason why all high-souled Americans should take the same stand that Mr. Wilson does. Every vote for Bell and Everett would count so much in favor of Douglas, whose wire-pullers are at the bottom of this movement. This I know to be the fact here. They are too late, however. The Fillmore men have about all taken up their position. But I desire to call the attention of all Fillmore men to the following facts: In the fall of '56 Douglas was stumping the State for J. B. (He is now stumping New England on his own account. Wonder if he tells them how he made sport, two years ago, of his birthplace to gain a transient applause, by saying that Vermont was a good place to be born in, but one must emigrate when young, as he had done?) Well, in his tour south, I had a chance in '56 to hear him for the first time, and he was addressing an audience composed of foreigners, chiefly German. In a speech of about two hours and a half, he devoted one third of the time to calling the Fillmore party the "midnight assassin, dark-lantern, back-stairs, perjured Know Nothing party." He piled Pelion upon Ossa, and raved, ranted and vapored over them. Why? Because he knew they were in a minority, and he was speaking to Germans. But two years subsequently, in the canvass between him and Lincoln, he never opened his lips against the "miserable Know-Nothings," but fell to quoting the immortal Clay and Webster. Why, again? Because he had found out that the Germans were largely Republican. No. Sooner than vote for such an audacious demagogue—a man possessed of the unparalleled audacity to slander his own countrymen to gain selfish ends—I would suffer my right arm to drop from its socket. And look at him now, stumping through New England for the Presidency! Was ever anything of the kind known in the history of our country?

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Aug. 1, 1860.

DISCLAIMS THE THIMBLE-RIGGING.

RICHVIEW, Washington Co., Aug. 1st, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I am in receipt of letters from various parts of the State, informing me that a report is in circulation that I was present and took part in the Douglas-Belleverett meeting in Chicago on the 17th ult. I wish to inform my Republican friends through your paper that there is no truth in the statement.

I was not present at the meeting, and have no connection with the concern in any way whatever, and can only say that I hope always to be found battling in the cause which all true Republicans love, and in the present campaign shall use all honorable means to secure the election of Honest Abe Lincoln.

Yours sincerely, H. BARBER.

SPIRITED MEETING AT TUSCOLA.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

TUSCOLA, Aug. 2.

Monday evening two or three live Republicans of this place, who had attended the meeting at Urbana, requested Judge Trumbull to hold over here till this morning, and address a meeting. It seemed hardly possible that more than 150 or 200 people could be got together on a notice of only a few hours; nevertheless, he consented. We arrived here a little after 12 yesterday, and saw no indication whatever of a gathering. After dinner, a number of Republicans called upon the Senator, and then went forth to notify our friends of his arrival. Was not this brief notice?

About sundown it was whispered that Mrs. Vandever, hostess of the Tuscola House,—she is one of the very best Republicans in Illinois,—had prepared with her own fair hands a flag for the Wide Awakes of the town, and would present it to the company after supper. Then there was a stir, and people began to assemble by scores. This is a thinly settled region; but the news had spread like a prairie fire, and farmers hitched up their teams and came from miles around.

Presently there came a sound of martial music, and up marched 50 Wide Awakes—stalwart, independent, earnest, honest-looking young men, all in uniform. They ranged themselves in front of the hotel, brought their torches to an "order arms," and in a minute or two Mrs. Vandever, smiling with patriotic hope, came out on the verandah, bearing the flag, where she was met by the captain of the company, and addressed him as follows:

SIR: In presenting this flag for the acceptance of the Wide Awake Club under your command, I but give to my heartfelt sympathies in the good cause which has called into existence your noble organization, a more enduring form and forcible expression than any words of mine can convey.

Though my sex is debarred, and perhaps wisely, from participating in the active turmoil of politics, yet I may say for myself, and I think for a large majority of American women, that we feel, no less than those who shape and rule the destinies of our beloved country, the deepest solicitude for its present prosperity and future glory.

May you, Mr. Commandant, receive this token of a woman's love of country in the spirit which imparted pleasure and pride in its construction, and which now inspires the donor with sanguine hopes for the future of the laboring man's home and country throughout the triumphant elections of the champions of freedom and equality—Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin. [Loud cheering.]

The gallant Captain replied:

Madame: I cannot find words to express the pride and satisfaction with which we accept this beautiful flag; but we promise you that we will not dishonor it by faltering in the good cause of freedom, and that we will give you no cause to regret that your sympathies are with the Republican party. May you live to see a dozen Republican Presidents without one broken link in the chain of succession. [Nine cheers.]

The procession then took up its line of march for the Court House, and in a few minutes that commodious building was filled, and numbers could not get in. I came very near being one of them. The audience could not have been less than 700 or 800. It was fully twice as large as any other political meeting yet held at this place. The pro-slavery men were astounded and very silent. Now what do you think of Douglas county? The people are with us. Our friends are working hopefully. Lincoln will carry this county by 250; and I am now strong in the belief that honest old farmer Cunningham will beat Jim Robinson to death. Wouldn't that be glorious? I know that you Northern Illinoisans won't believe this, but I am now in a land of political wonders and miracles, and have faith.

Judge Trumbull made a model speech; farmer Cunningham took the whole audience with him; and Mr. Bromwell closed with a stirring appeal. I must be off in a minute or two, and here's Hurrah for Douglas county! J. C. M.

GRAND MEETING OF THE WIDE AWAKES AT GALENA.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 2, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The Republican meeting in front of the De Soto House, last evening, attracted a large crowd of people, both from town and country, and by eight o'clock the square was well filled, and the windows, porches and balconies of the De Soto House, and the houses adjoining it, crowded with ladies—all anxiously awaiting the appearance of the Wide Awakes. In due time the Company, under Capt. Smith, made their appearance, with uniforms on, lamps burning brightly, and bearing banners with appropriate mottoes. They numbered 242 men, and were escorted by Knipples and Schreiner's Brass Bands. Leaving their Wigwam they marched through Main street to Bench, and thence through Hill street to the De Soto House—constituting the finest torchlight procession ever witnessed in Galena.

Reaching the De Soto House, they formed a circle around a platform erected of rails, when Mr. Pendleton, on behalf of the Wide Awakes, presented to the Republican Club a Rail Chair, manufactured from a rail split by Old Abe, which was received by Col. A. Chetlain, Chairman of the Club, in a neat and appropriate speech. A committee of ladies then drove up to the platform in carriages, bearing a tasteful and elegant banner, made by the Republican ladies of Galena for the Wide Awakes. The banner is made of white satin on one side, and red on the other, with the inscriptions in gold letters—"Galena Wide Awakes"—"Eternal Vigilance the Price of Liberty"—and was presented to the Wide Awakes by Miss Ferguson, with some impressive remarks. Hon. C. B. Denio received the banner on behalf of the Wide Awakes.

Eloquent speeches, vindicating and sustaining the cause of Republicanism, were then made by Hon. F. Hassaureck, of Cincinnati, in both German and English; H. Kriesmann, Esq., of Chicago, and Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Galena, followed, after which, at a late hour, with cheer upon cheer for Lincoln, the Wide Awakes returned to their Wigwam, and the crowd dispersed.

The Republican column is being pushed forward. Last evening was a good opening for the campaign, and the enthusiasm for Lincoln in this section is daily gaining strength. H.

LOVEJOY AT MIDDLEPORT!

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

JOLIET, August 2.

Being at Middleport yesterday I heard Lovejoy address the largest crowd that ever assembled in Iroquois county, and with such effects as few orators can produce. The meeting was tremendous, the excitement unprecedented, and the good feeling of the Republicans brimming over. Flags, banners, music, cheering, and processions were all in order; and not one man went home that night without the consciousness that the day had been well spent in listening to the truth of the political gospel as Lovejoy expounded it. The conversions which were avowed were many, and more are yet to come—the mourners' benches are full. Depend upon it all the country below us is awake; and as soon as the harvest is secured, you will hear a roaring from Old Will.

Respectfully, JABEZ.

THE LEXINGTON BOYS.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

LEXINGTON, August 2, 1860.

There was a great outpouring of the Republicans of this and the adjoining counties to attend the meeting at Lexington. At an early hour in the day the people began to assemble, and before noon there were at least 5,000 of the mud-sills in town, each anxious to do his or her utmost for Honest Old Abe. They came with all manner of banners, flags, devices and caricatures, calling up by their ingenuity and enthusiasm the campaign of 1840, when we helped to "roll the ball-ball-ball." The meeting was briefly but ably addressed by Hon. N. B. Judd of your city, Dick Oglesby candidate for the Senate, Orme of Bloomington and Hon. Richard Yates. Any allusion to Honest Old Abe, the tall chief of the prairies, was received with good hearty shouts which tell of success in November. Do you folks up North take care of your part of the State—our's is all right. But let's all together hurra for Lincoln.

Yours, •

One of the Most Extraordinary Cases of Litigation on Record.

[From the Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel.]

The name of John Brown of Harper's Ferry notoriety, is as familiar as household words to about every person in the land. His tragic fate at Harper's Ferry has passed into history, and will not be forgotten as long as the Union shall remain. It is not with the criminal records alone that John Brown's name is familiar; upon the civil calender his name figured years ago, and the suit in which he was embroiled promises to live many years to come. Some of the incidents connected with this case may be of interest to our readers, especially those in Vernon, who knew John Brown well; we therefore relate them.

Mr. Perkins, of Ohio, was a wealthy person—some eight or ten years ago said to be worth $1,000,000. He entered into a partnership with John Brown, and established a commission house in Springfield, Massachusetts, for the purchase and sale of wool on commission—the firm advancing one-half or two-thirds of the supposed value of the wool taken in by them to be sold. A Mr. Warren, of Pittsfield, Saratoga county, in this State, let Perkins & Brown have a large quantity of wool, upon which Perkins & Brown made advances. The price of wool soon went down, and Perkins & Brown claimed that they had advanced to Mr. W. some $5,000 more than the value of the wool they had of him; they brought suit against Mr. Warren for the alleged overplus advanced; Mr. W. set up for the answer that he sold the wool outright to plaintiffs, and that it was not a sale on commission. The suit was commenced in 1850 by J. Whipple Jenkins, then of Vernon, as attorney for Perkins & Brown; Timothy Jenkins was the counsel; the case was referred to Judge Dean; the trial of the case occupied thirty-seven days; the referee reported in favor of the plaintiff, from which the defendant appealed.

During the pendency of this appeal, and which has not yet been argued, Perkins has failed, and his assignee was substituted in his stead; J. W. Jenkins died, and Ralph McIntosh, of Vernon, is substituted as attorney. John Brown is dead, and another party is substituted in his place; the defendant Warren is dead, and another party is substituted in his place; Timothy Jenkins, the counsel, is dead, and Porter and Cagger, of Albany, are substituted as counsel in his stead. The cost thus far is over $8,000, and it is said that defendant's estate, once worth some $30,000, is worthless, and that the bail which the law practice required him to give, is supposed to have become worthless also. On the whole, the case is one of the most protracted and most curious that has been before the courts in a long time.

"O. K."—These famous cabalistic letters are now used in Tennessee to indicate preference for Breckinridge and Lane, who hail from Oregon and Kentucky.

☞ It has been suggested that Douglas poles ought to be selected from *slippery* elm trees.

FROM KANSAS.

Prospects of a Famine—What is to be Done?

[illegible], Kansas, August 1, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The present condition and immediate prospects of the settlers in Kansas ought not to be concealed. Famine and distress are apparently close at hand, and unless assistance be obtained from abroad, cannot be avoided. It is better to tell the plain truth at once than to wait until the crisis is upon us. The people of Kansas are not to blame; they have done every thing possible within their power to provide for themselves, but the unexampled drouth has frustrated all their efforts. Since the 26th of last August, nearly a year, we have had but very little rain or snow—not at any time during that period enough to moisten the ground to the depth of four inches. It is certain that no portion of the Union can stand a drouth as well as Kansas, and no lands are more fertile and generally certain for all kinds of cereals than our Kansas lands. But we cannot entirely dispense with both dews and rains.

The crops of corn and vegetables last season were abundant, and during the winter and spring thousands of bushels of corn were sold at 17@20c per bushel. Hundreds of farmers were obliged to sell at such prices to raise money to pay for their lands and purchase groceries and other necessaries for their families. Full of confidence in the soil and looking hopefully forward to the present season as the first when Kansas would be able to support herself, every farmer put in from five to fifty acres of wheat last fall, and even though he borrowed and run in debt for his seed wheat, rejoiced at the prospect of having something to eat besides corn dodger and bacon. Although we had but little snow during the winter—not more than two inches at any time—the winter wheat held on well and looked promising until March, when it generally died out from want of moisture.

With few exceptions farmers were not discouraged and felt confident that the spring rains would soon make their appearance. Accordingly spring wheat was sown, but no rains or showers came till about the middle of April or first of May, when not one acre in a hundred indicated a crop of wheat. Then all hands commenced in earnest to put in corn. Probably three times the area of any previous season was thus planted, but again all prospects are blighted. Thousands and thousands of acres of corn from three to four feet high, tasselled out and slightly silked, can be found in the Territory, but, alas! it has no "nubbins" on. The drouth has been too severe to permit the stalks to "shoot," and now whole fields can be seen whereon not a bushel of corn will be raised, and the stalks are too much burned to afford any sustenance as fodder.

Even in the face of these discouragements many farmers are determined if possible yet to sow buckwheat and turnips for fodder, and, if seed wheat can be obtained, to sow wheat again as soon as practicable. But unless we have rain within a week or ten days, neither buckwheat or turnips will amount to anything.

What can we do? What can be done for us? We have excellent lands, costly improvements, large quantities of stock, but no ready money. Not a village lot, not a quarter section of land can be sold for cash at any price, for there is no money here to purchase with. Many a man who owns a good farm, upon which he has lived and worked four or five years, would be glad to sell out for less than his buildings and improvements have cost him. Necessity compells such sacrifices. Cattle and hogs are of little value. There is no prairie grass to keep the one, nor corn or other feed to fatten the other. The people have property enough, but no credit. The land offices and the land warrant speculators have swept almost every dollar out of the country. Merchants are unable to afford assistance or credit, for they are generally men of small capital, bound to make their payments in Chicago, St. Louis, New York or Boston, every ninety days, or go under themselves. A few capitalists in Leavenworth, Lawrence and Atchison, stand ready to loan small sums on undoubted collaterals, at four and five per cent. a month. But not one farmer in a thousand has such collaterals as are demanded, or can furnish other security than a lien upon his land. These land liens are unsatisfactory to capitalists, as they run too long.

Truly the condition of Kansas is deplorable. Scourged and oppressed politically and financially, blasted by Providence and hopeless for a year to come, Kansas is truly the child of misfortune. Already hundreds of persons are preparing to leave the Territory with their families, and remain in the States until next Spring. From present indications, I verily believe the population will be reduced one-half by the middle of September. The United States census will show a great falling off compared with the census taken last Fall. But those who remain here will need assistance. We have no garden vegetables or fruit of any kind. All our supplies will have to be purchased. There is not enough corn held over to afford breadstuffs for those who remain, to say nothing of horses and cattle. The great staples, flour, sugar, coffee, tea, &c., can only be had for cash in hand, and very few have got cash enough at their control, under any circumstances, to purchase family supplies sufficient for sixty days. Nor will they have, within a year. Hundreds of responsible farmers would willingly and cheerfully purchase winter supplies of groceries, &c., in bills from $100 to $500 each, and pay legal interest from date, (10@20 per cent), provided they could have a year to pay it in, by satisfactorily securing the amounts by mortgage on their farms worth four or ten times the amount wanted. Of the certainty and abundance of the security offered, not a doubt can be entertained. Another season must certainly bring us rain, abundant crops, a returning and new emigration, admission, public improvements, and a restoration of confidence.

If some of your Chicago capitalists could forthwith select half a dozen points in the Territory and there establish large stores, with stocks of from $30,000 to $50,000 worth of groceries and staple articles for sale on the terms mentioned, (in no case advancing more than $1.25 per acre on the land), they would do a safe and profitable business, and furnish relief to hundreds who are worthy of their sympathy and assistance. Yours, respectfully,

EDWARD HOOGLAND,
Formerly Editor and Prop. of the Syracuse (N. Y.) *Star.*

The Census—The White and Slave Population in the South.

By the census of 1850, the aggregate number of slaves in the United States was 3,204,313. Of this number, 246,656 were of mixed blood, mulattoes, &c. The number of unmixed negro blood was, therefore, 2,487,455. The free black and mulatto population was 434,595, in the following proportions: Blacks, 275,400; mulattoes, 159,095.

The entire white population by the same census was 19,553,068.

The aggregate was as follows:—

Whites	19,553,068
Slaves	3,204,313
Free blacks and colored	434,495
Total	23,191,876

The number of free whites by the same census was divided as follows between the slave-holding and non-slave-holding States:—

Non-slave-holding States	13,330,650
Slave-holding States	6,222,418
	19,553,068

The white population increased between 1840 and 1850 from 14,195,695 to 19,555,068—a positive increase of 5,309,373, or an average of 37·75 per cent. on the aggregate of both sections. The ratio of increase in the non-slave-holding States was larger than it was in the slave-holding States for that census. The non-slave-holding increase for white population exclusively was 39·42; in the slave-holding States 34·26.

At the same rate of increase the two sections will show by the census of 1860:

White inhabitants of non-slave-holding States	18,329,744
White inhabitants of slave-holding States	8,293,593
Aggregate white population	26,623,337

Under the new census, therefore, the proportion of the white population in the two sections, towards each other, will very nearly show: non-slave-holding, 69 per cent.; slave-holding, 31 per cent. The non-slave-holding States will have largely more than two-thirds of the whole white population of the Union.

The number of slaves which go to make up the aggregate of Southern population, amounted, as we have stated above, in 1850, to 3,204,313. The gross Southern population was therefore 9,526,781, and under the rule of the Federal apportionment, counting three-fifths of the slaves, these Federal numbers were 8,245,000, in a whole representative population of 21,575,656 of whites. There is a variation in the figures, for the free blacks counted in the ratio, but we do not consider them here.

Taking the estimated increase of slaves into the calculation, the numerical power of the South will be enlarged, but the rate of increase will be still found to be very decidedly with the North. The whites in both sections increase at the average rate of about thirty-seven and a half per cent. in every ten years. The slave population increased from 1830 to 1840, from 2,009,043 to 2,487,455—478,512 or about 23·80 per cent.; and from 1840 to 1850, 716,758, or 28·80 per cent. At the same rate of increase the census of 1860 will show an addition to the number of slaves in the United States of 922,742, and an aggregate slave population of 4,127,055, three-fifths of which is 2,476,253.

Upon these estimates the aggregate population returned by the census of this year, not counting free blacks and mulattoes, will be as follows:—

Non-slave-holding States		18,329,744
Slave-holding States—		
Whites	8,293,593	
Slaves	4,127,055	12,420,648

The representative population will be 29,099,570, of which the non-slave-holding States will have 18,329,744 and the Slave States 10,769,826. The proportion of political power, therefore, in the popular branch of Congress, between the North and the South, will be nearly 63 to 37.

THE TURNING POINT.

Extracts from a Speech of Hon. John Hickman, at Westchester, Pa., on Friday, July 26th.

It is impossible that slavery can compete with freedom, if it is not protected by the Federal bayonet; and even under such adverse circumstances, the strong arm of freedom has driven back the blood-hounds of the South, and planted her glorious colors on the blood-bought fields of Kansas. Sir, when we see freedom triumphant under such difficulties, may we not trust that regime under which such signal triumph has been achieved? It is for this reason that I believe in its efficacy in the cause of freedom. Sir, the South forced popular sovereignty upon the unwilling North. They thought it would result in giving the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska to slavery. They hoped by their proximity to Missouri, to be able to pour such legions of the minions of the South into her borders as to preclude the possibility of her becoming free soil; but they found it too late to retrieve their error, how little they understood the strength of a free-soil North. They forced it upon us by Stephen A. Douglas; and he, knowing full well the design of his Southern masters, entered upon his traitorous work with the zeal of a whipped cur. They tried the plan under the most advantageous circumstances, to them, but as we have seen, they signally failed. But you have drawn up the bond, signed it and sealed it—and we all the while protesting against it—now that it works so charmingly for us, we are bound to hold you to the deed. [Applause.] The compact is your own unhallowed work, we would have you taste the bitter fruits of retribution.

Another, and potent reason why I would hold them to it—they want to be released. I tell you, the Democratic party, for the last five years, have never run from anything bad; therefore, this must be good, or no fear of running; so long as you do that which the sham Democracy of to-day will nor do. [Applause and laughter.] This has decided me to stick to popular sovereignty. Sir, we have never been guided by this principle here in the North; and we owe it to this mistake that we have been so terribly humiliated. When *they asked* for the Compromise of 1820, we helped them pass it; in 1850, when they ask for its repeal, we *help them repeal it*. When they asked for popular sovereignty, we helped them to obtain it; and at the demand we helped them get rid of it. Thus it is we play the weathercock to this most changeable of all winds—the Democratic party. Like the fond mother, when the child cries for cake, we have given cake, and when the cry is changed to candy, we have, with alacrity, the behests of the South. And the cry is still for more, and will continue so just as long as we humor the spoiled child. I have spoken thus much personal to myself. Particular pains have been taken to say that I had turned traitor to my former professions—and abandoned Stephen A. Douglas. I have never abandoned any of my political doctrines, and I *never was a Douglas man*. [Applause.]

I want men to know just where I stand—I want the world to know all about me—that is politically—for there are some things which I would not have opened to the curious gaze of the world—I thus make this public declaration and repeat it—I have never been a Douglas man, for I have always despised his political principles—if he ever had any—I say there is no man in the Democratic party of the borough of West Chester, or in the county of Chester, who has ever heard me say a word of praise for the person of Stephen A. Douglas. I have privately and publicly denounced him; I have spoken against him consistently and persistently for ten years. For I know him well, having watched his course closely. I have not been deceived. I know that he is not to be trusted, even when you have your eyes upon him. [Great applause.]

I think I have gone as far in doing this as a man could do having a personal regard for himself. I have said that I would rather vote for Breckinridge than for Stephen A. Douglas, for he is infinitely the better man. I have never found him true to his own principles, and I have said so at all times. I have said so to his intimate friends, to his private secretary. I have known him for years to be a political mountebank, a scheming trickster, who recognizes the interests of but one person in the United States, and that one is *Stephen A. Douglas himself*. I propose to help a *larger* interest than that, I have higher interests than the elevation of such a man to the Presidency. We have in the Kansas-Nebraska Bill a solemn law—hold the South to it. They made us swallow it with many other nauseous doses—the Missouri Compromise the most bitter of all—let us return the compliment.

But, if popular sovereignty fail to gain our ends, then I am in favor of Congressional intervention to make the Territories free. I have always said that Congress had full power to legislate for the Territories. In pressing the Kansas and Nebraska Bill, the majority which voted for it showed that they believed Congress had control of the subject; for, in that act, it delegated the power to the people; and, I would ask, how could it confer a power which it did not possess itself? Preposterous idea! They knew they had the power to give the power. No statesman, previous to '47-8, ever denied the power of Congress over the subject. All territorial legislation was done with direct reference to this power. When the "Wilmot Proviso" was before Congress, the South never said it was unconstitutional, but only argued that it was unjust to their rights—not a brotherly act.

Again, I say, if popular sovereignty fails—then I am in favor of the present doctrine of the South—Congressional intervention, and intervention, too, that is of the right kind; driving slavery forever from every foot of the United States Territories.

I stand by the published doctrines of Thomas Jefferson, rather than by those new lights of modern Democracy, which does not hold one single political sentiment that it did fifteen years ago. The whole issue, then, in this contest, is narrowed down to the narrowest of circles. The Homestead Bill means nothing—the Tariff means nothing—they are not worth the breath we use in talking about them. I do not say that they contain no principles of value to us as a nation, but in the present contest they are not the issues, because they are not available ones. We are completely tied in regard to them. For the Senate will destroy the work of your House of Representatives as rapidly as they accomplish anything. There is but one way to come at these important wants of our nation. Acquire the Territories by popular sovereignty or Congressional intervention, or any other lawful means, and they will bear these coveted fruits. These Territories will give you the Senate, and the Senate once yours, homestead bills, tariffs, and all other proper legislation will be the immediate result. I have spoken to you as Northern men, but I do not wish it to be inferred, that I desire to take a single right from the South. I want them to believe themselves, without our furnishing them with cakes and candies. Then we must resist them if they will not behave themselves; resistance is the word—resistance to all their encroachments on our rights. This will give us the victory, but we will be magnanimous and not treat them as they have treated us. We will give them all their rights, and, if anything, a little more.

They are weaker than us, much weaker, and a few years more will teach them that we not only possess the elements of material prosperity in a much greater degree than they do, but that in the councils of the nation they will be inferior in intellectual ability of their representatives. Freedom fosters intellectuality, while slavery debases the physical manhood and enervates and destroys the mind of the master, who associates from his childhood with the miserable plantation slaves. If it be the desire of the people of the United States that we should acquire territory for the white man in preference to the negro slave, you can attain that end by voting for Breckinridge, for his whole political life has been spent in endeavoring to extend the area of human bondage. Douglas is *bound to do the same*. Bell is the candidate of Southern slavery extenders.

Then there is but one course left—you must vote for Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] He is the true representative of freedom, and I say here to-day, if I were to be fastened out of Chester County, with a wall so high that I could never scale it, and so thick that I might never penetrate it—with the knowledge that I would never see the face of a friend again—still would I vote for Abe Lincoln! [Immense applause.] Why? Just because I feel like it; I never felt more like voting for any body in my life than I do for "Honest Old Abe"—not for any love I bear him, for I never saw him in my life; but I hear everybody from Illinois, and even his political opponents, say that he is an honest man, and a good lawyer into the bargain.

And if he is not a *desperately bad man*, I know that he must be infinitely superior to either of his Democratic opponents! I trust, after my remarks, no man will say that I was in league with Douglas. I never was for him. But, sir, I am for Popular Sovereignty, Congressional Intervention, or anything else which will gain the glorious end which I have pointed out to you this afternoon. If I had business in Philadelphia this evening, it would be very foolish for me to say that I would go by the "direct road" and no other way. I would more wisely say, I will go by the best road; if I find the direct road obstructed, I can then try the "old road"—if I find my way impeded again, I can then go on horseback, or any other means by which to accomplish my end. I am for reaching your Territory, with all its smiling flowers and promises of future wealth with freedom. I want to get it by the best and shortest method. I believe Popular Sovereignty will take me there. It has made two new States free, therefore, I "judge the tree by its fruits." If I find it obstructed, however, I will try Congressional intervention, or any other road by which I can reach that Territory with freedom. My reason is a single one: It is to your interests and to mine, that freedom shall possess that soil. Will you come up to this work? For I declare unto you that this hour is the turning point in the history of this nation. Prosperity shall crown our success, while ruin awaits our defeat. In future years men will look back to this crisis, and cast upon you blessings or curses, according to the decision at which you now arrive.

The Douglas-Brooks Fusion.

It is said that many Bell men in this State, disgusted at the prospect of being required to vote for the Douglas Electors, are going over to Houston, for whom they will have an opportunity of voting. No doubt this is so, and that the Houston party will be strengthened in consequence; but we have no doubt that the majority of those citizens of New York, who, until within a month, intended to vote for Bell, will finally give their sufferages to Honest Abe Lincoln. They know he is a firm, wise and conservative statesman, and a man who can be relied on in every respect; and besides, Hunt Brooks, and Duer particularly desire to defeat him. Can honest men requires many other reasons for giving him their support?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

I. N. Morris.

William A. Richardson has been nominated for Congress in the Vth (Quincy) District Illinois, in place of Isaac N. Morris. We are surprized at this change, and not well pleased, deeming Morris the less plastic and most earnest man. As a son of the late Senator Thomas Morris of Ohio, he ought to have been a good Free Soiler of the Jefferson stamp; and we can't help believing that his natural instincts tended that way, but was overborn by his affiliation with Douglas. The friends of Broderick remember him with gratitude as the only Democrat in Illinois who sent them a cheering word during their gallant, desperate struggle of 1859.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Douglasites Mobbing Republican Speakers.

[From the Shawneetown Illinoian.]

We have been favored with the following authentic and reliable account of a disgraceful affair which occurred at Cairo last Saturday. We have seen Mr. Ferree since the egging, and the coat he wore at the time, which bore the stain-marks made by the eggs broken upon it. Mr. Hunter, the lawyer who denounced the dishonorable proceedings and declared himself henceforth for Lincoln, had not previously taken any part in politics, we are informed, but had been favorably spoken of as a candidate for the Legislature by the Douglas men.

MR. EDITOR: A bold attempt was made by the Douglas Democracy of Cairo, in this State, to put down free speech, on Saturday night, the 21st ult.

The facts are simply these: The Rev. J. I. Ferree, of Lebanon, Ill., being in Cairo on Saturday, was applied to and consented to address the citizens of Cairo that night on the political issues of the day. The Court House being refused him, his friends arranged for him to speak in front of the "Springfield Block."

Rumors were afloat, during the day, that the speaker would be egged by a mob, if he attempted to speak.

About 9 o'clock Mr. Ferree commenced speaking. As the speaking progressed the crowd increased, until, in a few minutes, quite a number were gathered near, and were listening to him, when, all at once, a band of "lewd fellows of the baser sort" set up such a yell for Douglas that his voice was drowned, and compelled him to desist until the noise subsided sufficiently, when he commenced again, which caused the howlings of the crowd to recommence, and thus it went on for some fifteen minutes, when a shower of eggs fell upon and around the speaker, plastering one side of his head, and bespattering his clothes and the garments of some of those around him. At this, Mr. Baker, a young lawyer and a Republican, mounted the box beside the speaker, and told the crowd that, as he had invited the speaker to speak there, he would take it as a favor if they would throw all the eggs at him—that he was determined to have free speech, and, if necessary, he would not hesitate to spill his blood there for that right. The approving cheers which this declaration drew from the crowd was the first intimation which the Douglas mob had, that their premeditated attempt to strangle discussion by mob violence was not likely to turn out to be a mere joke for their amusement. As soon as Mr. Baker concluded, Mr. Hunter, also a lawyer, arose, and after severely reprimanding the authors of the disorder, announced his determination to do all in his power to secure the election of Abraham Lincoln. This declaration was received with hearty applause by the Republicans, and fell like a wet blanket upon the Douglasites.

By this time the crowd had greatly increased in size, and had gathered closely around the dry good's box, on which the speaker had all this time stood, calmly and coolly awaiting the settling of the elements, after which he recommenced, by assuring the *disturbers and their instigators* that if they expected to make him run, that they had utterly mistaken both his courage and sense of duty, and that his opinion of them was that their heads were as soft as the eggs they had thrown at him, and their hearts about as rotten as those eggs would have been had they lain a month in the sun, and that, for his part, he felt honored by this evidence of their malice.

He then proceeded, for the space of an hour or more, to discuss the relation of the Federal Constitution to slavery, the Homestead Bill, and the fitness of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, with occasional interruptions from the whisky corner of the crowd, by alternate yells for Douglas and throwing of eggs, which, however, did not prevent the majority of the crowd from listening attentively to the close of the address.

After the Speaker left the stand, some resolutions were passed denouncing the brutal conduct of the Douglas ruffians. Cheers were given for Lincoln and for Bell. The Douglasites have lost votes by their conduct.

Music in Our Churches—Mozart's Twelfth Mass.

Editors Press and Tribune:

SIR: Permit me through the medium of your popular journal to make a few remarks with reference to an article which appeared in the *Banner and Times* of last Saturday, under the caption of "Mozart's Twelfth Mass" and over the signature of Mons. Girac, who, it appears, is director of the choir of the church of the Holy Name.

In the article I refer to, the writer states that this "celebrated Mass" would be produced under his direction on the following Sunday, in the above church, in all its integrity, without the "curtailments," "suppressions," and cuts, so outrageously made by other choirs in this city. With an inconsistency equalled only by his egotism, the worthy director says, that the suppressions and cuts which he makes in the work are made sparingly, and with due regard to the music, &c. The curtailments and cuts which he refers to, as being made by other choirs, are those made by the great Transcriber of the Mass, Mr. Novello, as being inconveniently long for divine service, and are specially marked by him for omission throughout the work. Had M. Girac confined himself to the mere announcement of his intention to produce the Mass—though doubting very much the propriety of these puffs in connection with the most solemn rite of the Catholic Church. I should have left the matter to be disposed of by the Bishop on his return to the city, as I understand he is decidedly opposed to these "celebrated" Mass announcements,—but as M. Girac has made an assertion utterly devoid of truth, in regard to "most choirs" of the city, the voice of one of their members at least, will be heard to expose the fallacies of this musical conductor. During the last six months that I have resided in this city, I heard this Mass performed by the Catholic and non-Catholic choirs, and musical societies of Chicago, in a manner far superior to that of M. Girac's choir on last Sunday. In anticipation of a great musical treat from the amount of preliminary and laudatory puffing put forth by M. Girac, I went to the Church of the Holy Name on last Sunday, heard the "celebrated Mass" and was indeed disappointed. The principal lady vocalists acquitted themselves very creditably, but the other parts were miserably sustained. The basso, appeared to consider himself as the Alpha and Omega of the whole affair, for he paid no regard to time or the baton—that is, the bow of the conductor, who having to sustain the tenor and alto with the violin, could only mark the time at intervals, and frequently gave the wrong tempo. The result was inevitable. Want of unity among the principals, the chorus imperfect in their parts, and often out of time and tune, the organ a small instrument not powerful enough to be heard or keep the erratic choristers together—the best portions of the Mass were wretchedly rendered. But the most signal failure of all was in the magnificent figure that concludes the Gloria, that great triumph of contrapuntal skill. Shade of Mozart! how it was rendered.

The want of a powerful organ and efficient conductor was particularly felt during the performance. We missed Novello's massive accompaniments, though, the lady organist did all that could be done on so poor an instrument. Indeed it is doing the Masses of Mozart and Haydn a great injustice to execute them in the absence of a good organ or orchestra. On the whole, this Mass about which such a flourish has been made,—proved a decided failure. After a few more rehearsals it may go off better. Music better adapted to the power of the organ and the capacity of the choir would be advisable.

Apart from this, however, it is truly painful to every Christian mind to see frequently among the Sunday advertisements in the city papers, of theatres, concerts, beer-gardens, dances, etc., notices of the music to be sung during the solemn celebration of Mass in our Catholic Churches. These notices appear to me to be inconsistent with the spirit and practice of religion, and more united to the circus or concert room, than to the sanctity of the sanctuary, lacking only the usual "*extraordinary attraction*" to complete the indecorous resemblance. In no other city in the Union or in Europe, is the practice permitted. The Non-Catholic Churches of this city, though, generally speaking, with better singers and organs, do not adopt this irreligious mode of sustaining their churches. I have reason to believe, however, that these notices are published without the sanction of the Catholic clergy; they are written by the conductor or other members of the choir, in order to parade before the public the names of certain "talented" vocalists, whose highest ambition is, to figure in the columns of a newspaper—and the obvious tendency, is, to degrade the temple of God to the level of the concert room, by attracting a crowd of what is termed "musical people" who come to the church, not through a feeling of piety, but to hear the music, criticise the singers, and to display a spirit of levity during the most solemn parts of the service, that is very annoying to the devout portion of the congregation. All this I witnessed on last Sunday, and regret to say that this indecorum was not confined solely to those outside the choir. If these things are permitted to go on, we may expect to see the Mass announced among the amusements of Sunday, critically reviewed in the papers, a criticism, doubtless, from the pen of M. Girac—on a Mass sung the previous Sunday by his choir, in which the singing of the most solemn parts of the sacred text relating to the passion and death of the Savior, was received, as one would criticise a scene from Norma or Trovatore. Indeed, I expect to see a similar notice on the Twelfth Mass sung by this choir last Sunday, from the same pen, in the city papers very soon.

In conclusion, Messrs. Editors, let us hope that the pious Bishop of Chicago, will put a stop to these sensation advertisements of "celebrated Masses," got up by singers, more for their own glorification than that of God or religion, to the great dissatisfaction of the faithful. Let our choirs select and sing that music best adapted by its devotional and simple character to elevate the heart to God—thus they will best fulfil their duties, and accomplish the great end of all sacred music.

Yours respectfully, I. O. N.

The Etiquette of Religion.

[From the Montreal Commercial Advertiser, July 30.]

There is trouble among the different religious bodies at St. John, New Brunswick, touching the precedence to be given them at the reception of the Prince. The Presbyterians having addressed to the Colonial Secretary a letter concerning the precedence that would be given to religious bodies on the presentation of addresses, received for reply that the Church of England stood first and the Church of Rome next. The Presbyterians at once took fire, threatening to wash their hands of the whole concern. What will be the upshot is not known. It appears that the precedence given to the Roman Catholics, after the Church of England, is not merely an imperial regulation, but is also founded on an enactment of the Legislature of the Province.

A NOVEL BET.—Two men from Genoa—one a Republican, and the other a Democrat—came to Howell last Friday, and wishing to be up with the times, concluded they would back up their respective candidates, in some substantial if not so very respectable a manner; so one proposed to the other that, as he felt very certain of the success of his party, he would keep one side of his whiskers shaved close until Lincoln was elected, if he, on the other hand, would keep one side of his head in the same nude state until Douglas became President of these United States. The proposition was readily accepted, a barber called in requisition, and soon the two gentlemen were divested of their "flowing locks" and "curly whiskers."—*Livingston County Republican.*

WE ARE OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
LACE MANTLES,
Lace Shawls,
BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
Silk Mantles, Parasols, Choice Silks,
And Summer Dress Goods of every kind.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
jy14-c897-3m 167 and 169 Lake street.

SUMMER HOSIERY, GLOVES
(With the exception of Alexandre's Kids,)
AND PARASOLS AT COST.
Now is the time for Ladies, Gentlemen, Children and Infants to lay in a Years Stock.
A. GRAVES,
NO. 78....LAKE STREET....NO. 78

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT of a few more of those super excellent
WATCH GUARD RIBBONS.
A. GRAVES 78 Lake street.

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS, OF SIDNEY KALISH,
186 South Clark St., between Monroe and Adams Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.
I have been awarded the first premium at the late U. S. Fair. All country orders by express strictly attended to.

COMPLETE OFFICE OUT-FIT.
BUSINESS MEN IN WANT OF
Blank Books,
Writing Paper,
Envelopes,
Office Stationery,
OR,
Commercial Printing
OF ANY DESCRIPTION, AT
LOW PRICES,
Are invited to call on
JONES PERDUE & SMALL,
au1. 123 Lake Street.

No. 37 Lake St., | IRON BLOCK | No. 43 Wabash av.
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite, to the above spacious stores in
Burch's Iron Block,
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions.
Customers will always find us with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of
Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.
We shall continue our motto,
"LOW PRICES WIN,"
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE
Re-opened at 138 Lake Street,
With an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WILLOW WARE, FISHING TACKLE,
Worsteds of all Kinds, &c., &c., &c.
WHOLESALE BUYERS SUPPLIED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Barnum Brothers,

NEW YORK WIRE MILL.—
NELSON & RICHMOND,
Manufacturers of, and Dealers in
WIRE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Particular attention given to orders sent to their Warehouse, 81 John street, N. Y., which will be filled PROMPTLY, and have SPEEDY Dispatch.
Circulars furnished, giving discount from List, or nett prices at LOWEST MARKET RATES.
TERMS.—Six Months' Note, payable at Bank, with current rate of Exchange on New York, or 3 per cent. off for Cash.
Wire Mill, 25th street, Warehouse, 81 John st. NEW YORK.

WALL PAPERS
SELLING
CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
F. E. RIGBY,
81....RANDOLPH STREET....81

ELEGANT AND CHEAP
BADGES,
FLAGS,
BANNERS,
MEDALS.
ENSIGNS
PORTRAITS,
WIDE AWAKE UNIFORMS, &C., &C.,
Sold Wholesale and Retail by
GARRISON & CO.,
South-east Corner Clark and Randolph sts. Post Office box 3871, Chicago.

RICHMOND & CO.,
Agents for the
New York Central R. R., Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R., Troy & Erie and Troy and Western Lines on the Erie Canal,
and (running in connection with the above) the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line on the Lakes, consisting of FOURTEEN FIRST CLASS PROPELLERS.
Will contract freight at the lowest rates to and from all the principal points East, via steam on the Lakes and Rail or Canal between Buffalo and Albany.
Also, freight contracted to and from PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA
At Lower Rates than by any other route.
Office No. 1 Clark, cor. South Water-St.

SKIRTS,
SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
Skirts, Skirts, Skirts,
SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
—AT—
20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75, 100, 125, 150 CENTS.
THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY
AT T. B. CARTER'S,
No. 136....Lake Street....No. 136
CHICAGO, ILL.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of
GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
DOCTOR SEELYE'S
Liquid Catarrh Remedy.

BACON'S
Burglar Proof Bank Safe
—OR—
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFE.
Covert's Permutation Bank Lock,
WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.
☞ We invite Banker's to examine our Stock.
WILDER'S FIRE PROOF
SALAMANDER SAFES,
The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
197 South Water Street.

WALL PAPER,
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
NEW PATTERNS
AT
DRAKE & BRO'S,
PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS,
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CHOICE COOKING ARTICLES.
PURE TAPIOCA, Extra White,
Sago, Pearl Barley, Groats, Baker's Broma, Cocoa, French Chocolate,
Superior quality and very fine.
SMITH'S ALKETHREPTA,
Homeopathic Chocolate.
BERMUDA ARROW ROOT,
Taylor's London Genuine.
Cooper's Isinglass and Gelatine.
J. H. REED & CO.,
Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake st.

SCALES! SCALES!
SAFES! SAFES!!
183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.
They have also on hand
HAY, PORK, FLOUR, DORMANT, PORTABLE PLATFORM, and all other description of SCALES, and a full assortment of TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES SUGAR MILLS, &c., &c.

ICE PITCHERS,
Water Coolers,
FRUIT JARS,
—AND—
JELLY CANS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
At the City Crockery Store of
Bowen Brothers,
No. 72....LAKE STREET....No. 72

50,000
STARK MILL BAGS
At $23.75 Per Hundred.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

FLAGS!—FLAGS!—FLAGS!
BANNERS,
Ensigns! Ensigns!!
LOWEST CASH PRICES
—BY—
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES, CORDAGE AND DUCK COTTON GOODS.
COTTON, FLAX and HEMP TWINES,
Of every description.
205 and 207 South Water Street,
Corner of Wells, Chicago.
G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.

"GET THE BEST."
Thomson's Celebrated
SKIRTS.
Novelties for Autumn, 1860.
THE EUGENIE PARIS GORE.
" CONSTITUTION.
" SOUTHERN QUEEN.
" FAIRY.
" PARISIAN TRAIN.
" ZEPHYR.
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO.
338 Broadway, New York.

FOR IRONING DAY THIS WARM WEATHER,
Van Schaack
Will be sure to please Housekeepers from his great variety of Stoves, Furnaces and Heaters.
CHARCOAL FURNACES of Fire Clay and Cast Iron.
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 and 6 Irons.
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 Irons and a Boiler Hole.
LAUNDRY STOVES, for 12 Irons.
TAILOR'S HEATERS, for the 3 and 6 Irons.
Westlake's Patent Stove Furnace,
Cheap Convenient, Valuable.
47....STATE STREET....47

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☞ 1860 ☜
NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
BOYS CLOTHING AT Putnam's.
NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING FOR Men and Boys,
GO TO THE
EASTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
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MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE
Ice Cream Freezer,
AS IMPROVED FOR 1859-60.
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☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Goods.

FALL TRADE.—1860.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.
NO. 61 & 63 SOUTH WATER STREET.
Importers and Jobbers of Goods
FOR
MENS' WEAR.
BROWN, BLACK, BLUE AND ALL COLORS OF
CASTOR BEAVERS.
SILK AND VALENTIA VESTINGS of all grades and styles.
SATINETTS of all grades and styles.
ALSO
A full and complete stock of
Tailor's Trimmings.
Agents for
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J. D. GOODNO, Surgeon Artist,
Goodno's Improved Artificial Legs,

BACON'S
[Bur]glar Proof Bank Safe
—OR—
[FI]RE AND BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFE.
[Secur]ed with heavy round wrought iron bolts (or doors) 1¼ inches in diameter, and
[Lill]ert's Permutation Bank Lock,
WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.
We invite Banker's to examine our Stock.
WILDER'S FIRE PROOF
[S]ALAMANDER SAFES,
The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.
[PR]ATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
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[W]ALL PAPER,
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
[N]EW PATTERNS
AT
DRAKE & BRO'S,
PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.
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[C]HOICE COOKING AR-
TICLES.
PURE TAPIOCA, Extra White.
[Sag]o, Pearl Barley, Groats, Baker's
[B]roma, Cocoa, French Chocolate,
Superior quality and very fine.
[SM]ITH'S ALKETHREPTA
Homœopathic Chocolate.
BERMUDA ARROW ROOT,
Taylor's London Genuine.
Cooper's Isinglass and Gelatine.
[W]e would invite attention to our Family Goods, assuring customers that they are the purest and best goods ob[tainable].
J. H. REED & CO.
Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake st.

[S]CALES! SCALES!
SAFES! SAFES!!
[T]he largest and best stock of the above articles are to be found at the DURYEE & FORSYTH Manufacturing Company's Western Depot,
183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.
They have also on hand
[H]AY, PORK, FLOUR, DORMANT, PORTABLE [and] PLATFORM, and all other description of SCALES, and a full assortment of TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES, [S]UGAR MILLS, &c., &c.
The Company will sell at the lowest possible rates [and] all will do well to call at 183 South Water street, [Chic]ago, Illinois.

[I]CE PITCHERS,
Water Coolers,
[F]RUIT JARS,
—AND—
JELLY CANS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
[A]t the City Crockery Store of
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No. 73.........LAKE STREET.........No. 73
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50,000
[S]TARK MILL BAGS
At $23.75 Per Hundred.
P. PALMER,
[1]12, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

FLAGS!—FLAGS!—FLAGS!—
BANNERS,
Ensigns! Ensigns!!
[Of] every size and description constantly on hand, and made to order at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
—BY—
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
[Sh]ip Chandlers and Sail Makers.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES, CORDAGE AND HEAVY COTTON GOODS.
We have at all times the largest stock west of New York of Manilla and Tar Rope, Duck, Cotton and Hemp Cords, Bagging and Burlaps, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Paints, Chain Anchors, Tackle Blocks, Gill-Nets, Seines, and every variety of Seine and Gill-Net Twine, Canvas, Belting and Hose, Coal Tar Roofing Pitch and Felting, Tents, Awnings and Tarpaulings.
COTTON, FLAX and HEMP TWINES,
Of every description.
205 and 207 South Water Street,
Corner of Wells, Chicago.
G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.

"GET THE BEST."
Thomson's Celebrated
SKIRTS.
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THE EUGENIE PARIS GORE.
" CONSTITUTION.
" SOUTHERN QUEEN.
" FAIRY.
" PARISIAN TRAIN.
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Remodeled from the latest Parisian designs. Manufactured solely by us from Thomson's Patent Improved Corrugated Springs and Inimitable Wedge Slide. Every Skirt stamped with our names and trade mark, the Crown. For sale everywhere.
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO.,
336 Broadway, New York.

FOR IRONING DAY THIS WARM WEATHER,
VanSchaack
Will be sure to please Housekeepers from his great variety of Stoves, Furnaces and Heaters.
CHARCOAL FURNACES of Fire Clay and Cast Iron.
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 and 6 Irons.
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 Irons and a Boiler Hole.
LAUNDRY STOVES, for 17 Irons.
TAILOR'S HEATERS, for the 3 and 6 Irons.
Westlake's Patent Stove Furnaces,
Cheap, Convenient, Valuable.
Bakes, Broils, Boils and Heats Flat Irons Perfectly.
General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.
47..........STATE STREET..........47

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1860
NEW STYLES
BOYS CLOTHING
at Putnam's.
BOYS CLOTHING
AT
Putnam's.
NEW STYLES
BOYS CLOTHING
at Putnam's.
FOR ALL KINDS OF
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GO TO THE
EASTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
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MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE
Ice Cream Freezer,
AS IMPROVED FOR 1859-60.
The only Freezer constructed on Scientific Principles, with a revolving Can and spring blade Scraper. The one hastens the freezing of the cream—the other removes it as fast as frozen.
The most rapid in freezing with the least quantity of Ice.
The most economical in cost, as it is the most simple and durable in structure. For sale at
VAN SCHAACK'S,
47..........State Street..........47
General Dealer in Housekeeping Goods.

FALL TRADE.—
1860.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.
NO. 21 & 23 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Importers and Jobbers of Goods
FOR
MENS' WEAR.
They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers,
BROWN, BLACK, BLUE AND ALL COLORS OF
CASTOR BEAVERS.
SILK AND VALENTIA VESTINGS of all grades and styles.
SATINETTS of all grades and styles.
ALSO
A full and complete stock of
Tailor's Trimmings.
Agents for
SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS,

J. D. GOODNO, Surgeon Artist,
And Manufacturer of
Goodno's Improved Artificial Leg,
192 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

Special Notices

Why does Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye present stronger claims to public confidence than any other Hair Dye in existence? BECAUSE it is the only one that has ever been analyzed and publicly approved by the highest Chemical authority. ALSO for the reason that no other dye has ever been subjected to chemical analysis at all. MOREOVER, besides being free from every poisonous ingredient, it confers a finer black or brown, and in a shorter space of time than any other dye in the world. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Cristadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Jno. D. Parks, 124 Lake st., Chicago. ly27-D&W1m

Invigorate the System.—Two-thirds of our diseases proceed from derangements of the stomach and the nerves. A want of vigor in the digestive organs causes an immense amount of discomfort, both in body and mind. ONE PREPARATION AND ONE ONLY, reaches the cause and the consequences of this discomfort. To give strength to the weakened stomach, to calm the agitated nerves and to restore that regularity of action in all the organs which constitute perfect health and tend to secure a long and painless life, there is no medicine now before the world which will compare with HOSTETTERS' STOMACH BITTERS. It would be an insult to the reader to suppose that he has not heard of their amazing success in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, general debility, and all the disorders to which the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the nervous system are subject. So marvellous is the effect of this great restorative that physicians of eminence do not hesitate to affix their names as witnesses to the testimonials of persons who have been rescued from suffering and danger by the Bitters, when the remedies of the dispensary had all been tried without avail.
Sold by all druggists everywhere. ly26?w

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.—Maguire's Compound Extract of Bene Plant is the best remedy known, for the cure of these diseases. In the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for its curative properties. For children teething it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, St. Louis, Missouri. Sold by Jno. D. Park, 124 Lake-st., Chicago. jy24'60x3m

Pimples and Skin Diseases are the result of impure blood. The blood becomes thick and clogged. The skin is not able to cast off the impurities so important to health. How many young men and women we see with their faces covered with pimples and blotches, who are endeavoring to remove them by the use of soaps and washes of various kinds. This is very dangerous and should never be practised by persons desirous of good health. Mothers who have children afflicted with sores and eruptions, should never dry them up by external applications, for in this way they will drive in the humors and produce ill health for the child during its whole life time. There is no mother that likes to see her children afflicted with feeble health.
JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are prepared expressly for the cure of eruptions of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches, Sores, &c. They cleanse the blood of all impurities, producing a beautiful, clear and healthy skin, so much admired by all people of taste and refinement.
JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are sold by all Medicine Dealers. ly16-1m

P. P. P.
Park's Prickly Plasters.
They Impart Strength; They Annihilate Pain.
These delightful Plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration and throw off all the offensive congulated impurities of the system. Should be used for all Chronic Pains, Faintness, Dyspepsia, Colds, Consumption, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, &c. The retain their active properties when other plasters are useless, and where applied PAIN CANNOT EXIST. Every family should have them. One size cloth, three sizes on leather. Samples sent by mail on receipt of twenty-five cts.
PARK'S PATENT POROUS PRICKLY PLASTERS, Are sold by ALL DEALERS from 1 to 1½ DIMES.
BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, New York. Sold Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake-st., and by Druggists generally. mh16b819-d6m

Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Distroyer, the oldest and best remedy for Exterminating RATS and MICE, COCKROACHES, BUGS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, MOTHS, GRAIN-WORMS and GARDEN INSECTS.
Principal Depot 612 Broadway, New York.
Sold by druggists everywhere. my28c810-3m

Bourbon Whisky Bitters.—These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious TONIC and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed: in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVERS.
Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.
W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 25 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.
R. R. LANDON, Agent. ap27'60-d&wly

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Olswa ? (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 106 Lake street and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. mh16e838m

Congress Water.—Much spurious mineral water has been imposed on the public as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; which many persons suppose to be the real title of the Congress Water, although it is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.
To protect the public from such impositions, we have ALL our Corks Branded thus:

CONGRESS
C. W.
WATER.

Any one not having those words and letters on the Corks, counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the [seller] for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York, or at our Southern Depot of Congress Water in New York city.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.
Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Gale Bros. J. H. Reed & Co.; Penton, Robinson & Smith; F. A. Bryan, Esq.; W. F. Tucker & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, are supplied with the genuine Congress Water direct from our house; and we would recommend them favorably to persons in Chicago, or vicinity, who desire to purchase GENUINE Congress Water. CLARKE & WHITE.
my7c271-4m

Brandreth's Pills vs. Sarasparilla. One Twenty-five Cent Box of Brandreth's Pills is warranted to contain more pure Sarsaparilla than any dollar bottle of Sarsaparilla. All who are using Sarsaparilla, let them substitute Brandreth's Pills, and take one each night. The effect will be found superior to the bottled article. A box of the LIFE ADDITION PILLS are warranted equal to two dollar bottles of Sarsaparilla. Try one of these Pills, whose main active ingredient is alkaloid of Sarsaparilla. Take one pill every third day, you who are now using Sarsaparilla or any other tonic remedies. Drop all these for thirty days and use these pills in the place thereof for the time. The cost will be fifty cents, and their worth a thousand dollars. Principal office, 294 Canal-st., New York.
Sold by GEORGE E. STANTON, General Western Agent, 48 South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. jy2-1m

"BOKER'S BITTERS."
For more than thirty years, have stood unequaled and unrivaled—NOTWITHSTANDING NUMEROUS IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS—for their tonic and truly valuable medicinal properties in all cases of complaints connected with the Stomach or the Nervous System, as well as for their general usefulness as a most agreeable stimulant in their various pleasant appliances. In accordance with the testimonials of medical Faculties in Europe, they have also here been pronounced and acknowledged, by all who tried them, to be "THE BEST BITTERS EVER INTRODUCED," and it is confident that they will maintain their reputation on their own unsurpassed merits.
For sale by most of the prominent Grocers and Druggists, and, with a liberal discount to the trade, by the Agent,
L. FUNKE, JR.,
my11-c811-3m No. 96 Front street, New York.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

PURE AIR AND PERFECT VENTILATION. LESTER'S IMPROVED FURNACE AND STOVES.
LETTERS PATENT have been obtained upon this Furnace as a VENTILATOR. It is unsurpassed as a Heater, and as a Ventilator is superior to any other device yet discovered. The
VENTILATION
Is more like the old-fashioned fire-place than any other plan, while the heat wasted by the fire-place is saved, and the cold air and poisonous gasses settling upon the floor are taken out of the room, and their places supplied with pure air. Its cost is moderate, and is sure to please.
Churches, Schools, Halls and Private Dwellings supplied at the shortest notice.
Tin Pipe, Sheet Iron Work, Registers, Ventilators, and Jobbing done to order.
Furnaces put up in all parts of the country.
REFERENCES.—W. W. Boyington, Carter & Bauer, Architects; W. H. Wells, Sup. Pub. Schools; Jas. Ward, Esq., Board of Education.
M. W. LESTER, Patentee,
88 LaSalle st., P. O. box 3,880.
Chicago, July 14, 1860. jy14-c730-1y

FAY & COMPANY'S
Machinery Depot,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Have the Largest and Best Assortment of
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES
AND BOILERS,
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
SASH AND MOULDING MACHINES,
Woodworth Planing Machines,
WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.
Doane's Patent Resawing Machines,
Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery,
Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners,
Doane's Shingle Machines.
Sole Western Agents for the sale of DUFOUR & CO'S Celebrated
Dutch Anker Brand
BOLTING CLOTHS.
A Large stock constantly on hand. Also,
HART & MUNSON'S
PATENT FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS.
Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c.
At the very Lowest Cash Prices.
W. H. DOANE, Agent,
my16c625-1y 132 Clark-st., Chicago.

Chicago Lead Works
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead,
Red Lead, and
Litharge.
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1662.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE
STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove [illegible]
[illegible]

Business Cards.

P. HOFFMANN,
Mechanical Draughtsman and Engraver.
101 Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn.
All kinds of Machinery constructed and repaired; working drawings and calculations for every kind of machinery, iron and wooden Bridges, Locomotives, Sugar-mills, fire proof Warehouses, Buildings, etc. etc. Drawings and models for Patent Office, Patterns of machinery, etc., carefully executed and warranted.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
80 - Dearborn Street, - 80
GEO. PAYSON.........WM. C. REYNOLDS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
REFERENCES:—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. S. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres. Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo. jel1'60-1y

HENRY A. KAUFFMAN,
DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY,
And County Constable
Office, No. 58 South Clark street, (up-stairs.)
CHICAGO, ILL.
Collections promptly attended to. my19'60-1y

S. K. DOW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office No. 1, Methodist Block,
Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Illinois.
my7'60-1y

MELVILLE W. FULLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
No. 1 Methodist Block,
Southeast corner Clark and Washington-sts. my16c349-8m

STILES & DEAN,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Room No. 11, Dickey's Building, corner Lake and Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
S. & D. will attend to all business pertaining to their profession, in the several Courts of the City and County.
THEY REFER to Doggett, Bassett & Hills, M. D. Gilman & Co., Joseph B. Doggett, Esq., Savage, Keith & Co., Jas. Larmon, Esq., Hodges & Co., J. M. Marshall, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; Hon. A. Underwood, Wells River, Vt.; Vose Brothers, New Orleans, La.; Nathaniel Harris, Esq., Pres. Atlantic Bank, Boston, Mass.; Henry D. Bassett, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Fishers & Chapin, do.; Potter, Nute, White & Bayley, do.; Wm. Reed, Dean, Esq., do.
R. S. STILES. [aplë'60-1y] WM. ROSCOE DEAN.

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and Britannia Ware, No. 155 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. mh27.88-1y

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NO. 130 CLARK STREET,
Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED.
[dec22 '59-1y]

SPIES & BURT,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
No. 75 Chestnut, North Side,
Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.
References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.
FREDERICK SPIES. [jel-1y-c185] CALVIN C. BURT.

Money and Exchange

MONEY TO LOAN.—For one Two or Five Years, at low rates.
Business paper wanted.
J. L. LEE, 34 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN
—AT—
10 per Cent. for Five Years.
Short Paper Discounted.
B. F. DOWNING & Co.
de19 36 and 38 Exchange Bank Building, Clark st.

MONEY LOANED
on first class securities at the
Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,
NO. 63 CLARK STREET.
Three to five year Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper Discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts
City Scrip wanted. my28c456-1y

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND,
IRELAND SCOTLAND,
And all other Countries in Europe.
The undersigned, having completed their arrangements for making exchange on the principal cities in Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, are now prepared to issue drafts for any amounts from £1, 0 and upwards.
Bills on Europe cashed at the highest rates.
Advances made on grain warehouse receipts, and shipments of produce to Eastern markets. Business paper discounted.
CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
British Consulate,
ap18c11-6m Custom House Building, 13 S. Lasalle st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES APPLY TO
ERNST PRUSSING,
DEALER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agent for the British Commercial Life Ins. Co., and Notary Public.
NO. 8..........LARMON BLOCK..........NO. 8
no14-1y N. E. cor. of Clark & Washington sts.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Corner Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
ja7-1y

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On New York.
Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders.
ap15 ly c955 EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

Co-Partnership Notices.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of Walworth, Hubbard & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent—Joseph P. Hays retiring from the firm. The remaining members thereof are alone authorized to collect the debts and to settle the business of said firm.
JAMES J. WALWORTH, } of Boston.
MARSHALL S. SCUDDER, }
CALEB C. WALWORTH, }
WILLIAM C. HUBBARD, } of Chicago.
JOSEPH P. HAYS, }
The undersigned, under the style of Walworth, Hubbard & Co., will continue the business of Steam and Gas Engineering, and the furnishing of supplies connected therewith at the former stand, No. 191 Lake street, Chicago.
JAMES J. WALWORTH,
MARSHALL S. SCUDDER,
CALEB C. WALWORTH,
WILLIAM C. HUBBARD.
Chicago, July 16, 1860.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of H. C. LIVINGSTON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and H. C. Livingston is alone authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.
Signed { H. C. LIVINGSTON, N. UNDERWOOD, Jr., CARYL YOUNG.
Chicago, August 1st, 1860.
THE undersigned has this day associated with him H. W. LIVINGSTON for the purpose of transacting a General Produce Commission Business, under the name and style of H. C. LIVINGSTON & CO.
H. C. LIVINGSTON.
Chicago, August 1st, 1860.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and Charles Sassaman, successor of the firm of Sassaman & Brooks, is alone authorized to collect the debts due to the late firm of Sassaman & Brooks, and to sign receipts for the same; and all claims against the firm of Sassaman & Brooks will be paid by said Charles Sassaman.
CHARLES SASSAMAN,
GEO. R. BROOKS.
The Confectionery Business will be carried on as heretofore at my New Place of business,
No. 39 Randolph Street,
East of State street. Thankful for past favors I hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal patronage, feeling confident that my increased facilities for manufacturing are such as to enable me to sell on the most advantageous terms. CHARLES SASSAMAN.
jy31-c819 1m

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS,
Practical Optician,
79..........SOUTH CLARK STREET..........79
Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses,
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glass inserted into old frames.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood, the Oculist and Aurist, No. 124 Randolph street, three doors east of Clark, Chicago, Ill. Dr. U. is a regular Physician of the Old School, and has devoted his entire professional lifetime to Opthalmic and Aural Surgery, giving sight to the blind and hearing to the deaf, and now stands unequalled by any Specialist for his science, skill and success. Dr. U.'s operations upon the Eye and Ear, many of which were of difficult and dangerous character, and all of which have been performed with complete success has attracted patients from all parts of the Union and given him a reputation as an eminent and skillful operator never before attained by any Specialist on the Continent. A treatise on the Eye and Ear which will contain over four hundred pages is being prepared and will shortly appear. Prescriptions sent to patients at a distance, where Surgical operations are not required. ja17-1yd&w

For Pike's Peak.

PIKE'S PEAK OUTFITS.
Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver; Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally.
Agent for St. Louis Shot.
Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder.
ap8,y GEO. T. ABBEY, 136 Lake street.

FOR THE GOLD MINES.
CHAS. A. EATON, Agent,
[SUCCESSOR TO D. EATON & CO.]
SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES; also, a large assortment of Target and other Rifles, Shot Guns, and other apparatus for a general outfit for the Mines, at 94 Lake st.

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,—
DENTISTS,
8......WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO......8
Post Office Box 3839.
J. C. FULLER. [oc8-d697-1y] WM. ALBAUGH.

DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO.
WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF
JONES & WHITE,
(S. R. BINGHAM, MANAGER.)
102 . . Randolph Street . . 102
Constantly furnishing every variety of Dental merchandise, including their unrivalled
PORCELAIN TEETH,
(awarded thirty "first premiums" in the United States and Europe). Gold and Tin Foils, Gold, Silver and Platinum Plate and wire, Operating Instruments, Office Furniture, Lathes, Corundum Wheels, Rolling Mills, &c. Priced directly cash.

RUPTURES CURED
BY THE
Hard Rubber Riggs Truss.
This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a Truss for life, like most trusses in use, but [illegible] UPON THE CORD, or obstruct circulation, never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons with a good truss are generally cured. [illegible] value of the "Riggs Truss." [illegible]
F. H. SEELEY [?]
Office 133 Lake street. [illegible] Chicago, Illinois.
Wholesale trade supplied & New York prices.

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Trains Depart.		Trains Arrive.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
7.30 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.		8.00 P. M.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
7.30 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.		8.00 P. M.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.		
6.40 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
7.35 P. M.		8.30 P. M.
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.		
9.45 A. M.		6.00 A. M.
9.30 P. M.		4.00 P. M.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.45 A. M.		5.30 A. M.
9.40 P. M.		5.00 P. M.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
9.15 A. M.		5.55 A. M.
9.15 P. M.		6.00 P. M.
4.15 P. M. Mendota Accommodation		
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
6.35 A. M.		9.00 A. M.
6.35 P. M.		9.00 P. M.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.15 A. M.		5.50 A. M.
9.15 P. M.		6.00 P. M.
5.30 P. M. Joliet Accommodation.		
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.00 A. M.		6.10 A. M.
9.00 P. M.		7.20 P. M.
4.45 P. M. Wilmington Accommodation.		
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
9.45 A. M.		5.15 A. M.
9.30 P. M.		6.45 P. M.
3.00 P. M. Janesville Acc.		12.55 M.
MILWAUKEE.		
9.45 A. M.		1.55 P. M.
9.00 P. M.		6.45 P. M.
5.25 P. M. Waukegan Accommodation.		

Officers of the above roads will please advise us when changes in this table are necessary.

Dr. Livingstone's African Explorations.

In the Geographical Section of the British Association, recently, a very interesting paper, by Dr. Livingstone, was read. We subjoin a few extracts:

"In the upper part of the Lower Shire, in the highlands, and in the valley of the Upper Shire, there is a somewhat numerous population. The people generally live in villages and in hamlets near them. Each village has its own chief, and the chiefs in a given territory have a head chief, to whom they owe some sort of allegiance. The paramount chief of one portion of the Upper Shire is a woman. The sites of their villages are selected, for the most part, with judgment and good taste. A stream or spring is near, and pleasant shade trees grow in and around the place. Nearly every village is surrounded by a thick hedge of the poisonous euphorbia. During the greater part of the year the inhabitants could see an enemy through the hedge while he would find it a difficult matter to see them. By shooting their already poisoned arrows through the tender branches, they get smeared with the poisonous milky juice, and inflict most painful if not fatal wounds. The constant dripping of the juice of the bruised branches prevents the enemy from attempting to force his way through the hedge, as it destroys the eyesight. The huts are larger, stronger built, with higher and more graceful roofs than any we have seen on the Zambesi.

Many of the men are very intelligent looking, with high foreheads, and well-shaped heads. They show singular taste in the astonishingly varied styles in which their hair is arranged. Their bead necklaces are really pretty specimens of work. Many have the upper and middle as well as the lower part of the ear bored, and have from three to five rings in each ear. The hole in the lobe of the ear is large enough to admit one's finger, and some wear a piece of bamboo in it. Brass and iron bracelets, elaborately figured, are seen; and some of the men sport from two to eight brass rings on each finger, and even the thumbs are not spared. They wear copper, brass and iron rings on their legs and arms; many have their front teeth notched, and some file them till they resemble the teeth of a saw. The upper-lip ring of the women gives them a revolting appearance. It is universally worn in the highlands. A puncture is made high up in the lip, and it is gradually enlarged until the pelele can be inserted. Some are very large. One we measured caused the lip to project two inches beyond the tip of the nose. When the lady smiled, the contraction of the muscles elevated it over the eyes. "Why do the women wear these things?" the venerable chief, Chinsurdi, was asked. Evidently surprised at such a stupid question, he replied: "For beauty! They are the only beautiful things women have; men have beards, women have none. What kind of a person would she be without a pelele? She would not be a woman at all, with a mouth like a man, but no beard."

They seem to be an industrious race. Iron is dug out of the hills, and every village has one or two smelting houses; and from their own native iron they make excellent hoes, axes, spears, knives, arrow heads, &c. They make also round baskets of various sizes, and earthen pots, which they ornament with plumbago, said to be found in the Hill Country, though we could not learn exactly where, and in what quantities; the only specimen we obtained was not pure. At every fishing village on the banks of the river Shire men were busy spinning bauze and making large fishing nets from it; and from Chibisas to the Lake, in every village almost, we saw men cleaning and spinning cotton, while others were weaving it into strong cloth in looms of the simplest construction, all the process being exceedingly slow. This is a great cotton-growing country. The cotton is of two kinds, "Tonjamanga," or foreign cotton, and "Tonjicadji," or native cotton. The former is of good quality, with a staple from three-quarters to an inch in length. It is perennial, requiring to be planted only once in three years. The native cotton is planted every year in the highlands, is of short staple, and feels more like wool than cotton. Every family appears to own a cotton patch, which is kept clean of weeds and grass. We saw the foreign growing at the Lake, and in various places for thirty miles south of it, and about an equal number of miles below the cataracts on the Lower Shire. Although the native cotton requires to be planted annually in the highlands, the people prefer it, because, they say, "it makes the stronger cloth."

It was remarked to a number of intelligent natives near the Shire lakelet, "you should plant plenty of cotton, and perhaps the English will come soon and buy it." "Surely, the country is full of cotton," said an elderly man who was a trader and had traveled much. Our own observation convinced us of the truth of this statement. Everywhere we saw it. Cotton patches of from two to three acres were seen abreast of the cataracts during the first trip when Lake Tamandua was discovered, though in this journey, on a different route, none were observed of more than half an acre. They usually contained about a quarter of an acre each. There are extensive tracts on the level plains of both the Lower and Upper Shire, where salt exudes from the soil. Sea island cotton might grow well there, as on these the foreign cotton becomes longer in the staple. The cotton-growers here never have their crops cut off by the frosts. There are none. Both kinds of cotton require but little labor, none of that severe and killing toil requisite in the United States. The people are great cultivators of the soil, and it repays them well. They grow lassaver in large quantities, preparing ridges for it from three to four feet wide and about a foot high. They also raise maize, rice, two kinds of millet, beans, sugar-cane, sweet potatoes, yams, ground-nuts, pumpkins, tobacco, and Indian hemp. Near Lake Nyassa we saw indigo seven feet high.

Large quantities of beer are made. We found whole villages on the spree, and saw the stupid type of drunkenness, the silly sort, the boisterous talkative sort, and on one occasion the almost-up-to-the-fighting point variety, when a pretty chief, with some of the people near, placed himself in front, exclaiming: "I stop this path; you must go back." Had he not got out of the way with greater speed than dignity, an incensed Makololo would have cured him of all desire to try a similar exploit in future. It was remarked by the oldest traveler in the party that he had not seen so much drunkenness during all the years he had spent in Africa. The people, notwithstanding, attain great age. One is struck with the large number of old grey-headed persons in the highlands. This seems to indicate a healthy climate. For their long lives they are not in the least indebted to frequent ablutions. "Why do you wash yourselves? our men never do," said some women at Chinsurdi to the Makololo.

An old man told us he remembered having washed himself once when a boy, but never repeated it; and from his appearance one would hardly call the truth of his statement in question. A fellow who volunteered some wild geographical information followed us about a dozen miles, and introduced us to the chief Moena Moezi by saying, "They have wandered; they don't know where they are going." "Scold that man," said a Makololo head to his factotum, who immediately commenced an extemporary scolding; yet this singular geographer would follow us, and we could not get rid of him till the Makololo threatened to take him to the river and wash him.

The castor oil with which they lubricate themselves and the dirt serve as additional clothing, and to wash themselves is like throwing away the only upper garment they possess. They feel cold and uncomfortable after a wash. We observed several persons marked by the small-pox. On asking the Chief Morgan, who was a little tipsy, and disposed to be very gracious, if he knew its origin, or whether it had come to them from the sea, "He did not know," he said, "but supposed it had come to them from the English." They have the idea of a Supreme Being, whom they name Prambe, and also of a future state. The Chief Chinsurdi said they all knew that they lived again after death. Sometimes the dead came back again, they appeared to them in dreams, but they never told them where they had gone to. This is an inviting field for benevolent enterprise. There are thousands needing Christian instruction, and there are materials for lawful commerce, and a fine healthy country, with none of the noxious insects with which Captains Burton and Spike were tormented, and, with the exception of thirty miles, water communication all the way to England. Let a market be opened for the purchase of their cotton, and they can raise almost any amount of it, and the slave-trade will speedily be abolished."

—The nobility of England are coming to a very singular complexion. It is but a few days since the son of a Duke was committed to a debtor's jail, and now a Prince figures in a Police Court. Last arrivals tell us that His Royal Highness Prince Edward, of Saxe Weimar, unlawfully passed through a toll-gate, refusing to pay the toll amounting to 3d, for which offence he was brought before the Hammersmith Police Court, and sentenced to pay that sum and 2s costs. Noblesse oblige will henceforth have a wider and more singular signification than ever. A Peer bankrupt for a paltry £1,000, and committed to a common jail in default of payment; and a Prince declining to pay a three-penny toll except on compulsion; what sadder commentary on patrician institutions can be imagined, what sadder picture of patrician poverty can be presented? It is quite likely that we may yet be called upon to contribute for the relief of English peers and princes as we have before for the relief of Irish peasants.

The Poor Old Pope.

[From the Allgemeine Zeitung.]

The Pope had recovered from the exertion of his first audience, and the prelate opened the door for me to come in. In the background of a long gallery there stood a table with a green velvet cover; at the side of the table an arm chair; in front of the chair the Pope in a white gown.

I could not get tired of looking at this stately figure, these beautiful and amiable features, this dignified bearing. The outward appearance of Pius IX creates a most favorable impression. Of the many pictures which I have seen of him, there is not one which can be called a perfect resemblance; they all lack the amiable expression which the whole face reflects when he is speaking. The glance of his clear brown eyes became more benignant, and his smile more captivating, as I stood gazing at him; and he did not seem to be offended at my earnest examination. His metallic and full-sounding voice, heard above the tone of the organ in church, is in perfect harmony with his whole noble appearance. I felt sorry for the handsome, pleasant Pope, with the manners so altogether aristocratic.

The short audience was terminated, the Pope extended his white, well-shaped hand, for the usual kiss, with the beautiful parting words, State benedetto! I was almost melancholy when I left Pius IX.; I could have prayed from my inmost heart for a peaceful evening to terminate the life of this kind and sympathetic man.

It is a pity that this man of all others must become a victim of circumstances! In private life he surely would have been worthy of the same love and reverence which the other members of his noble family enjoy. No Pope has ever been so little addicted to nepotism as Pius IX. It is true that his first Minister, whose brothers have all become millionaires, does not imitate him in this respect. Kind, of a tender heart and a merry and jocose temperament, Pius IX is, nevertheless, totally unfit for the exigencies of present circumstances. He is but the play-ball of foreign influences, and his own ebullitions of passion; for he has the same violent temper which seems to be natural to all weak characters.

Political questions make him at times almost completely crazy, for he knows not how to distinguish cause from effect, and the present complications weigh heavily upon him. In moments of great difficulties, his tender complaints change with outburstings of great violence. Occasionally, however, his natural good humor gains the victory; and then jokes and witticisms are uttered in the circle of his friends, which characterize most effectually his eccentric individuality.

A short time ago the Pope, after an interview with a foreign Minister, returned into his rooms, completely beside himself with rage. "Holy Father," said one of the Cardinals, to comfort him, "God will protect and help us; surely the ship of St. Peter will not be sunk." "Bah," replied Pius IX., whom the pious speech did not seem to please particularly, "I don't care about the ship, but about the coach!"

Pius IX. is said to have a decided reverence for great names. He belongs, himself, to an old and altogether respectable family of which the number is not small in the Roman Provinces. The Principis, however, with the exception of the Colonnas and a few others, generally trace their pedigree back to a Pope, beggar monk, or some fortunate speculator; and make up in impudence what they lack in the way of noble parentage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Thomas Corwin, who of late years has grown very portly, but whose eye yet twinkles, and whose tongue is yet unrivalled as a dispenser of good things, is tramping our State, and will journey homeward by way of Niagara, that he may catch a glimpse of the Royal boy, the Prince of Wales.

—Lake George, doubtless feels honored by the fact, that Baron Rothschild, of Paris, whose income is 16,000,000 francs a year, is sojourning on her banks. With his suite of ten "people" he is making a tour of the watering-places.

—Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie, who has been spending some time at the springs, has settled for the summer at a quiet farm-house, near Astoria, L. I.

—Nathaniel Parker Willis is "invaliding" at Id'ewild, entertaining, with characteristic hospitality musical prodigies, retired clergymen, and a host of autograph-seekers.

—Wendell Phillips, it is reported, is preparing a speech, which, when finished, will be delivered, and when delivered, will annihilate the Republican party—in his opinion.

—"Mr. Douglas seems to have only two ideas in his speech. First, to deprecate the slavery agitation in and out of Congress, and second, to impress upon the minds of the people that, in his tour from Washington to Chicago, around by New York, Boston, Albany, Saratoga and Troy, he does not intend to adopt the politician's trick of making speeches."

—Mrs. Cornelia Barbour, a daughter of Virginia, a member of John Quincy Adam's cabinet, has resolved to emancipate her numerous slaves, and locate them in a free State.

—Senator Seward, with a large party of New-Yorkers and others, has been visiting Little Sodous Bay. Mr. Seward's health was never better, and he is ready at the proper time to buckle on his working harness, and to lend his utmost aid for the furtherance of the interests of the party of which he was the originator, is the life, and may yet be the popular representative.

—Orville, popularly known as "Awful" Gardiner, whose sudden conversion from the error of his ways, during the late revival, created such an interest in the sporting and religious worlds, and who attempted for a while a model temperance house, has turned up at Saratoga, where, with great gusto and profit, he retails the particulars of his former career, and warns his hearers of the wrath to come.

—Joshua Dewey, of Watertown N. Y., is the oldest living graduate of Yale College. He is in his ninety-fourth year, can walk easily and rapidly, preserves his mental faculties to a remarkable extent, and can see with great distinctness. He recently beat a large number of boys, who were striving for the honor of "best shot," putting the ball into the heart of the target, which stood seventy-five rods distant from the foot line.

—It is stated by an English paper that the health of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli is not good and that he has it in contemplation to visit this country as soon as his duties will permit. He will be accompanied by a few friends, with whom he will penetrate your Western wilds in pursuit of game, an amusement of which he is excessively fond.

—The intimate friends of Buchanan fear that the harassing controversies which are thrust upon him from every side will wear him out physically before the expiration of his term of office. He is troubled with night sweats, and is obliged to confine himself to a most severely rigorous system of diet.

JUDGE TANEY FOR DOUGLAS.—We learn from reliable authority that Chief Justice Taney of the Supreme Court of the U. S., is a warm advocate of Mr. Douglas' election. So says the Rochester Union, a Douglas organ. It is not strange that this should be the position of Judge Taney, as he is an ardent Roman Catholic, and author of the "Dred Scott decision."

—A letter from Stryker, O., to the Toledo Blade, says that Cunningham R. Scott, Esq., a Democrat who was elected Prosecuting Attorney in Williams county, in the face of one hundred and fifty Republican majority, three years ago, and who is regarded as their best stump speaker, has renounced all allegiance to the rotten old concern, and many other honest men were beginning to falter in their faith.

COSTLY GAS WORKS.—The editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, who has been in Washington lately writes home:

"As we drove from the depot, a lady in the omnibus espied the great unfinished dome of the capitol (which don't look much like a dome at present,) and said, innocently, 'I suppose those are the gas works?' 'Yes, madam, for the nation,' was the reply of a fellow passenger."

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Dr. S. P. White read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the city of New York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted, are chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis; chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, with Purpura or hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in dyspepsia, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to sulphuric acid, as being more solvent, and less liable to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with the alkaline condition of the stomach, as in Pyrosis, or water-brash, it will prove more than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic ophthalmia, and as a gargle in chronic ophthalmic inflammations (externally) as a gargle in ulcerated throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhœa and gleet; and also in piles.
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Issues Participating Fire Policies
On the most FAVORABLE TERMS.
Policy Holders received back, last year, 50 per Cent. of the Premiums Paid.
S. C. HIGGINSON & CO.,
No. 4 Board of Trade Building,
jy19c792-3m South Water street—near Wells.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,
Assets Jan. 1, 1860..........$284,537 08
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago,
Cor. Clark and South Water streets

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Surplus..........$359,746.70.
OFFICERS.
GEO. H. HART, Presi't. E. P. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer.
E. P. Ross, Vice Presi't. S. H. BUTLER, Asst. Sec'y.
Curtis L. North,
General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.
DIRECTORS—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,
—OF—
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819 - - - - - Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,194,100.03
Fire and Inland Navigation Risks
TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL		$1,000,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		[illegible]
	Par Va.	M'k'Val.
Bank Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railroad Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered		[illegible]
Miscellaneous Items		[illegible]
Cash on hand and deposited on call and in agents hands		[illegible]
		$2,194,100 03

Claims unadjusted and not due..........$179,997 69
Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.
Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PAYNE, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago,
y11-ly No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. S. Water & Clark st.

FIRE, MARINE,
—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE.
Miller & Willmarth,
AGENTS FOR THE
MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York.
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
LORILLARD, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.
Aggregate Capital and Surplus,
$5,000,000.
Office, No. 150 South Water Street,

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Capital and Surplus..........$275,000
Seventy-five per cent of the net profits divided annually to the insured.
STANDARD FIRE INS. CO.
Of New York,
Cash Capital..........$200,000.
Insure also in
FIRE INS. CO., of London,
Capital..........$4,000,000.
EAGLE & ALBION LIFE INS. CO.
Of London,
Capital..........$25,000,000.
Will insure Merchandise, Household Furniture, Buildings, Grain in Store in Elevators, &c.
L. B. ALEXANDER, Agent,
jy19-c761-2m 180 South Water street,
Three doors above Lasalle, Steel's Block.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,
January 1st, 1860.
CASH CAPITAL..........[illegible]
SURPLUS..........[illegible]
ASSETS.

Cash on hand, and in Bank		[illegible]
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents		[illegible]
Real Estate unencumbered		[illegible]
Loaned on Mortgage of Real Estate		[illegible]
Amount loaned on pledge of Bank Stock		[illegible]
Amount loaned otherwise secured		[illegible]
	Par Val.	M'k't V.
50 Shares U. S. Trust Co's Stock New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterbury	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stafford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holyoke Water P'r Co's Stocks	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Britain Water Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford City Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col., Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Accumulated Interest on Investments		[illegible]
Total Assets		[illegible]

Total Liabilities . . . $40,704 53
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,
No. 1 Loomis' Building,
Corner of Clark and Water streets, Chicago.
Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.
M. MAGILL, General Agent, 81 and 83 West Third street, Cincinnati, O., to whom all application for Agencies, in the Western or South Western States may be addressed.

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY.
HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus..........$[illegible]
MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus..........$[illegible]
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus..........$[illegible]
INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus..........$174,473 46
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus..........$[illegible]
MARINE INSURANCE:
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
Total Assets..........$1,005,966 99
LIFE INSURANCE:
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.,
Total Assets..........$[illegible]
PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN,
AGENTS.
188..........SOUTH WATER STREET..........188

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $300,000.
Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only.
HUBBARD & HUNT Agents, Chicago,
Cor. Clark and South Water st.
NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NORWICH, CONN.
Paid up Capital, $151,536,23.
INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark st., first floor, Loomis' Block.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
Printers' Warehouse,
90..........WASHINGTON STREET..........90
CHICAGO.
The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Cases, Wood Type, and everything necessary for a complete printing office. A new specimen book is now ready for delivery, and will be sent to parties wishing to order on application.
D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water. This Water is gaining great celebrity, and the demand for it is increasing rapidly. Its beneficial character is attested by thousands, and it is pronounced by distinguished physicians to be superior to any other medicinal Spring Water now in use. The almost miraculous cures which it has performed lead us to believe that it is destined to become extensively used in the treatment of very many diseases which ordinary remedies fail to cure. Its curative properties are established beyond question, and we feel assured that it must, to a great extent, supersede many of the artificial compounds of the day. We recommend those of our readers who may be suffering from general debility, or from any of the diseases for which this Water is prescribed, to give it a trial. See advertisement in another column.

TALLOW GREASE, CANDLES,
AND SOAP.
Tallow, No. 1, Steam and Kettle rendered; Grease of all kinds, Candles, Soap, Pressed and Mould Candles, [illegible] Candles—Pale, Family and Erasive. For sale by
J. C. MITCHELL,
57 Kinzie-st. and cor. Kinzie-st. and Archer Road.

HOT CORN WILL NOT PAY.
—SYLVESTER MARSH, manufacturer of and dealer in Kiln Dried Grain, Meal, Feed, &c. [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

GARDEN CITY HOUSE PROPERTY for sale at Auction.
Attention Capitalists.
TRUSTEES SALE.—Whereas, default having been made in the payment of all the Promissory Notes mentioned and described in two certain Deeds of Trust executed by Amos G. Throop, one of the same dated [illegible] and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, July 18th, 1859, in Book 1 of Deeds, Page [illegible], and the other of said Deeds dated November [illegible], and recorded in the said Recorder's office, [illegible] Book [illegible] of Deeds, Page [illegible], the undersigned, the Trustees named in the said Deeds of Trust respectively, and to whom the lands hereinafter described were conveyed in and by the said Deeds of Trust, will, on the fourth day of August, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, sell the well known and valuable property, known as the Garden City House and grounds, at the intersection of [illegible] particularly described as Lot No. [illegible] in Block [illegible] in the Original Town of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid. Also, the west fifteen (15) feet of Lot No. two (2) and the whole of Lots numbered three (3) and four (4) in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of Lot six (6), in said Block fifty-three [illegible], in Block No. eighty-one (81), in the School Section Addition to the City of Chicago, in said Cook County.
The particular attention of capitalists is invited to this splendid property. The Garden City property will be sold subject to a mortgage thereon, executed by said Throop and wife to Sylvester Marsh to secure the payment of $[illegible] with interest at 10 per cent., payable semi-annually [illegible] the principal is also payable in said City on the first day of April, A. D. 1864. Interest has been running on said mortgage debt since April 1st, 1860. The lot of land last above described will be sold subject to a mortgage incumbrance of $1,[illegible], which fell due on the 18th day of May, 1859, and upon which the time has been extended to May 18th, 1860, and upon which interest has been paid to May 18th, 1860.
A Deed or Deeds will be executed to the purchaser on the day of sale. EPHRAIM INGALLS, Trustee.
Chicago, July 20th, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1860. The Merchant's Savings Loan and Trust Company, vs. William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton.
Public notice is hereby given to the said William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated on the twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said The Merchants Savings Loan and Trust Company, and against the estate of the said William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton, for the sum of [illegible] thousand dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.
Now, therefore, unless you, the said William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said The Merchants Savings Loan and Trust Company, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and cost, will be sold to satisfy the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
FUPPER, SMITH & THOMAS, Plff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County ss.—Superior Court of Chicago in Chancery.—The Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company versus George H. Eckley, Letitia W. Eckley, Charles Layton, Samuel W. Fuller and Ezra B. McCagg.
Public Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, will as trustee and special commissioner, on the sixth (6th) day of August, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described premises (or so much thereof as may be required to pay the amount due said complainant upon the indebtedness mentioned in said decree), and secured by a certain deed of trust bearing date the 29th day of July, 1859, made and executed by the said defendants George H. Eckley and Letitia W. Eckley, his wife, and filed for record in the Recorder's office of said county of Cook, August 26th, 1859, and recorded in book 161 of deeds, page 152, conveying the premises mentioned in said decree and hereinafter described to the said defendants, Ezra B. McCagg and Samuel W. Fuller, in trust to secure the indebtedness mentioned in said decree, situated in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit:
The south fifty (50) feet of the north one hundred and fifty (150) feet of the west one hundred and fifty (150) feet of block seventeen (17) in Bushnell's addition to the city of Chicago, and described more particularly as follows:
Commencing at a point one hundred feet south of the north west corner of block seventeen (17) and running south fifty (50) feet, parallel with Dearborn street, thence east one hundred and fifty (150) feet parallel with Elm street, thence north fifty (50) feet parallel with Dearborn street, thence west one hundred and fifty (150) feet parallel with Elm street to the place of beginning, and all equity of redemption of the said George H. Eckley and Letitia W. Eckley, their heirs and assigns therein.
IRA SCOTT, Trustee and Special Commissioner.
Chicago, June 26, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Nathan Squires and Rosetta Squires, his wife, did on the tenth day of May, A. D. 1860, execute and deliver to the undersigned their certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the tenth day of May, A. D. 1859, to secure the payment of a certain Promissory Note of even date therewith, given by the said Nathan Squires, for the sum of sixteen hundred dollars, payable in sixty days after the date thereof, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, which said mortgage was recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, in Book [illegible] of Mortgages, at Page [illegible]; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note as therein provided:
Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I shall, in pursuance and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said mortgage, and for the uses and purposes therein expressed, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of August, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the premises in said mortgage described, to wit:—The west fractional quarter of Section four, and the west third of the northeast fractional quarter of Section four, in Township 40, North Range thirteen, east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, containing sixty-six acres, more or less, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said Nathan Squires and Rosetta, his wife, their heirs and assigns therein.
MARCELLUS E. SMITH, Mortgagee.
Chicago, July 23d, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Joseph F. Brabrook, of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, did on the tenth day of November, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to J. Young Scammon, the undersigned, a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1857, to secure the payment of one thousand one hundred and ninety-one and 58-100 dollars ($1,191 58-100), secured to be paid by three certain Promissory Notes of the said Joseph F. Brabrook, all of even date with the date of said mortgage; one of the said notes being for the sum of three hundred and ninety seven and 20-100 dollars, payable on the first day of May, 1858; one of said notes being for the sum of three hundred and ninety seven and 20-100 dollars, payable on the first day of May, 1859, and one of said notes being payable to J. Young Scammon or order; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the whole and every of said notes, and the same being now wholly due and remaining unpaid, the undersigned, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, will, on Saturday, the fourth day of August, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in said City of Chicago, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the said City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, to-wit:—Lot number thirty-five (35), in Block twenty-one (21), of the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half of Section twenty-seven (27), in Township thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said Joseph F. Brabrook, his heirs and assigns in and to said premises, being the premises described in said mortgage.
Said mortgage was duly filed for record in the Recorder's Office of said County of Cook, on the tenth day of November, A. D. 1857, and recorded in book [illegible] of Mortgages, page [illegible], reference being had to which will appear for further information. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Mortgagee.
Chicago, July 20th, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, in Chancery. Mary Jane Weyer, and Anne Schreiner, by their Guardian, George A. Fischman, vs. Catharine Weyer et al.—For Partition and Assignment of Dower.
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the mandate in a decree entered in the above entitled cause on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1860, I, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of Cook County, in the State aforesaid, will, on the eighth day of August, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described premises, to wit:—The east half of the south half of Sub-Lot one (1) of Lot No. ten (10), in Block nineteen (19), in Fractional Section fifteen (15) Addition to Chicago, in said County of Cook. Terms and conditions of the sale of which will be executed to the purchaser by the undersigned as Master in Chancery. L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, July 18th, 1860.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of Andrew McClure, of the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, formerly of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, deceased.
Letters Testamentary upon the estate of the above named decedent having been granted by the Register of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia to the undersigned. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to make known the same without delay. And those indebted to the said estate to make payment immediately to
JOHN McCLURE, }
JOHN S. McMULLIN, } Executors.
HUGH WARNOCK, }
Address JOHN McCLURE, Acting Executor,
jy28iw No. 505 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

ESTATE OF GEO. W. DOLE, deceased. Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Geo. W. Dole, late of Cook county, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement, at a regular term of the County Court of Cook county, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, being the 17th day thereof.
GEO. F. RUMSEY,
JULIAN S. RUMSEY,
Executors and Trustees.
Chicago, July 3, 1860.

Stationery &c.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of print:

36x47	18x33	30x44	24x40	26x43	32x32
24x35	32x44	24x34	20x37	27x41	24x36
26x43	24x34	24x38	26x33	26x36	20x37

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 300 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 Bags of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink.
All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c.
Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and rebound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 125 LAKE STREET,
Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.)
Post Office Box 3454.

PRINT, BOOK AND WRAPPING PAPER, for sale at manufacturers prices
BY J. P. & E. A. BLACK & CO.,
No. 216 . . . Kinzie street . . . No. 216
Mill address "Bristol, Kendall County, Ill.
Cash paid for Rags.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES,
Brown & Wilder,
47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs.
CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA,
Gas Fixtures.
The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns.
Pipe 40 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 30 cents per pound.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
—AND—
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54...LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO...54
—DEALER IN—
Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory 127 and 129 East Washington street.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS.
NO. 73 LA SALLE STREET.
Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood, Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and every other requisite for Funerals; and having had many years experience, hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.
They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.
WRIGHT & McCLURE.

WOOL TWINES & BURLAPS,
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Dealers in
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
205 South Water street, cor. Wells.

Wholesale Houses

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
SHAWL BORDERS.
Corsets, Hosiery, Skirts, Gloves, Mitts,
Small Wares, Notions,
ZEPHYR WOOLS, &c.
Good assortment and prices LOW for CASH.
ADDISON GRAVES,
76..........LAKE STREET..........76

REMOVAL!—REMOVAL!!—
PEARSON & DANA,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
No. 49..........Lake Street..........No. 49
(UP STAIRS.)
Having sold out our stock at 18 Lake street, we shall hereafter devote our attention to manufacturing and jobbing.
Having a good stock now in store, we solicit the patronage of our former customers and the public.

1860---H. W. HUNT & CO.---1860
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Linens, Ducks, Tailor's Trimmings, &c., &c.
Goods at the Lowest Market Rates.
NOS. 33 & 35 LAKE STREET,
(UP-STAIRS.)

1860 SPRING TRADE. 1860
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
BOOTS & SHOES.
25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass, which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Patna Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
NO. 33..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 33
CHICAGO, ILL.
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade.
We are Agents for the sale of
Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tipped Shoes,
In all the States without exception.
After the 10th of June we shall be found at the magnificent store, No. 33 Lake street, corner Wabash avenue.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

G. C. COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Satterlee, Cook & Co.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND DEALERS IN
WOODEN WARE,
Dried Fruits and Fish.
16 & 18....State Street....16 & 18
CHICAGO.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
No. 176 Lake Street,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Hardware, Cutlery,
NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER,
Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin.
—ALSO—
A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, &c.

LELAND & MIXER,
IN FLANDER'S BLOCK,
Opposite Michigan Central Depot, foot of South Water st
PREMIUM HAMS!
They now offer their Premium Sugar Cured Hams, on which they obtained the FIRST PREMIUM at the recent United States Fair. Also, Smoked Beef, Pork and Lard constantly on hand.
P. O. BOX 4376. CHICAGO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Celebrated Copper Toe!
BOSTON, March 23, 1860.
To Messrs. Wadsworth & Wells, Chicago, Ill.:
GENTLEMEN:—To correct an error which appears to exist among some parties dealing in Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes, we hereby state that we claim no right whatever to deal in said goods within the States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The exclusive right to deal in said Tipped Boots and Shoes in the above States having been sold by the patentee before we purchased the invention and patent of him. Respectfully yours,
CHASE, McKINNEY & CO.

WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
60 . . Lake Street. . . 60
We own the exclusive right for the sale of
MITCHELLS PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.
for and within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and hereby give notice that all parties dealing in these goods within the above States, without having first arranged with us and by our consent, are dealt with by our legal advisers as infringers upon our EXCLUSIVE rights, and that as soon as we are advised of any infringement, such proper legal steps will be taken.
We have also made extensive arrangements with the most celebrated manufacturers whereby we can fully supply the increasing demand with these popular goods. Our full stock of Boots and Shoes from our store in Chicago, each pair of which will be stamped or labeled with our name.
We shall recognize no Tipped goods within either the above States but such as are thus stamped and supplied by us.
We will warrant to all customers one pair of child's copper-tipped shoes to out wear two and oftentimes three or four pairs of equal quality without tips, as can be shown by very many testimonials, while the expense is but a trifle more, making an actual average saving to the consumer of over two hundred per cent.
We also offer the right (not exclusive) for the sale of these patented goods in all territory of the owners of the patent and are in no way subjected to a patent commission of seven and a half per cent. paid by all other dealers.
We particularly solicit the attention of dealers in these goods within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, as in our advertising our ability to give the same quality of goods will be unsurpassed by any stock in the Union, which we aim, quality considered, to offer at competing prices with goods without Tips.
We shall give undivided attention to this branch of our business in connection with our general stock, and respectfully solicit orders for our goods and due respect for our rights.
Dealers may not be misled by the advertisements of others in Chicago and elsewhere, outside the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, who advertise themselves as agents for the sale of
MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED GOODS
we state that all such agencies do not extend to or in any way whatever appertain to the sale of said goods within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.
WADSWORTH & WELLS.

STRAW GOODS
FOR JUNE TRADE.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
25 LAKE STREET,
Have a very large stock of Mens, Boys, Misses, and Children's
STRAW GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of CITY and COUNTRY Dealers.

CROCKERY,
FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE!
Silver Plated & Brittania Ware,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THOMAS P. BYRN,
110 LAKE STREET.

PARKER & RAYMOND,
(Successors to Sawyer, Parker & Co.)
General Commission Merchants,
No. 274 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.
R. S. PARKER. E. D. RAYMOND.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
42 South Water Street,
[illegible]

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE.—Having rented the Grain Elevator [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

JEWETT & BUTLER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery,
NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON,
Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c.
18 . . . Lake Street . . . 18
SIGN OF THE SCISSORS.
Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.

Transportation.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
And Western Express Co.
1860.
To Shippers of Freight to and from the West:
Enlarged and best facilities ever presented for the consideration of Merchants, Shippers, Travelers and Emigrants.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.
Having largely increased their Lake facilities, will be prepared, on the arrival of Canal Goods, to run during the coming season between
Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee & Racine,
Touching at intermediate ports on the Upper Lakes, the following First-Class SCREW STEAMERS:

MOHAWK,	DACOTAH,
FREE STATE,	GALENA,
TONAWANDA,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	CUYAHOGA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO,
NEPTUNE,	WENONA,
MISSOURI,	MT. VERNON,

Leaving the docks at Erie Basin and foot of Michigan street, Buffalo, EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted), at 7 P. M. And between BUFFALO and DETROIT, via North Shore direct, the

CONCORD,	DUNKIRK,
OMAR PASHA,	SAGINAW,

Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO, SANDUSKY and TOLEDO, the

ARAXES,	EQUATOR,
EUPHRATES,	ECLIPSE,
ORONOTES.	EQUINOX,

Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO, ERIE and CLEVELAND, the
MARY STEWART, ILLINOIS,
Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO and GREEN BAY, the
COMET, ROCKET,
Leaving the Dock foot of Cincinnati street, at 6 o'clock P. M. Which, running in connection with the unequaled Canal facilities of this Company, comprising
150 Boats of the Largest Class,
(Eight of which will leave Buffalo and New York daily,) and with the NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, and WESTERN, SPAULDING'S, and PEOPLE'S LINE EXPRESSES over said road, enables them to offer Merchants and Shippers these evidently superior facilities for the transportation of their freight to and from the East and West with reliability and dispatch.
The Western Express,
(Owned and operated by this Company,) will be run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connect with the various Railroads and above Lines of Propellers, for each Freight as may require a more speedy transit than Canal.
The Cabin and Steerage accommodations of these Steamers have been fitted up expressly with a view to the comfort and safety of passengers.
For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to the Agents or Consignees, at the Offices of the Western Transportation Company.

At Erie Basin..........Buffalo.	1 Coenties Slip..........New York.
11 State street..........Boston.	8 Astor House, Broadway, New York.
112 Pier..........Albany.	
A. G. Culver..........Utica.	180 River street..........Troy.
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J. L. Hurd & Co..........Detroit.	Hollis & Smith..........Toledo.
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J. T. Hackland..........Milwaukee.	John Nazro..........Racine.
J. Talmadge..........Green Bay.	W. H. Wright & Co.
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J. W. TUTTLE, Agent,
FOOT OF STATE ST., CHICAGO.

OLD OSWEGO LINE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. 1860.
Established in 1832.
ALVORD & DANK, Oswego, Proprietors.
F. B. DANK, Agent, 102 Broad street, New York. D. G. LEVERMORE, General Agent, Oswego. [illegible] General Western Agent, Chicago.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
1860.
Will, during the present season, with run their well known and popular line of
FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS,
regularly between
Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes,
Forming a daily line to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and a Weekly line to and from
Chicago, Milwaukee & Intermediate Ports.
Connecting with the Railroads between OGDENSBURG and BOSTON, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Rutland, Burlington, Keene, Bellows Falls, Fitchburg, and other intermediate points.
At Cape Vincent, with the Watertown and Rome Railroad.
At Oswego, with the New Oswego Line of fifty first class propellers on the enlarged canal, between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York.
Through Freight subject to but one transhipment.
One of these first class propellers will leave Chicago every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings.
Agents and Consignees.
J. MYERS, No. 177 Broadway, New York.
[illegible]
JOHN HOCKING, No. [illegible]
[illegible]
GEORGE PARKER, Ogdensburgh.
GEORGE A. EDDY, Oswego.
[illegible]
T. W. WALKER, Toledo.
E. B. MATHEWS, Detroit.
[illegible]
FIFE & MICHAEL, St. Louis.
MATHER & CO., Agents,
Chicago.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS
CORN EXCHANGE,
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, AUSTEN & CO., [illegible] South Water street, Chicago.
B. R. CLARK & CO., [illegible] Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with Seamless Grain Bags of every description. [illegible] Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Meals, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.
BAGS AND SACKS of every description
furnished on short notice,
and printed with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS
SIMEON FARWELL.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.—
170 South Water street.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—Every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our agency. Orders solicited. [aplly] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Sewing Machines.

MILLAR'S NEW PATENT
Lock-Stitch Family
SEWING MACHINES!
$35, $30, $25, $35, $25, $35.
The only machine using this stitch sold for less than $50. [illegible]
WHEELER & WILSON $125 MACHINE.
We also have the
METROPOLITAN
Double lock, tight fast stitch, [illegible] GROVER & BAKER [illegible]
[illegible]
Agents wanted. Call at 109 Lake street, and address LEWIS CORNELL, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

SEWING MACHINES,
$35, $25, $25..........$40, $50, $60.
L. CORNELL & CO'S Late Improved
DOUBLE LOCK TIGHT FAST STITCH.
WARRANTED to give as good satisfaction as the highest priced in market. [illegible]
RUN VERY EASY and ALMOST NOISELESS, [illegible] QUILT, EMBROIDER, [illegible]
Large Discount to the Trade, Agents, & Clergy.
Agents wanted everywhere. [illegible] L. CORNELL & CO., [illegible] Chicago, Illinois.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The Illinois Starch Company, at Ottawa, are now manufacturing the purest Starch in the world. [illegible]
ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY,
McGinnis, Ag'nt.
To Wholesale Dealers the Company [illegible]

REMOVAL.—The United States [illegible]

Financial and Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 3, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty four hours:

	Flour brls.	Wh't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.	Talw lbs.
By Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	....	1931	27063	....	....	....	....
G.&C.U.R.R.	79	4021	2381	1116	190	....	....
C.&R.I.R.R.	173	21000	11 50	1500	330	....	....
I.C.R.R.	100	19606	10000	3400	550	....	....
C.B.&Q.R.R.	192	15320	26424	....	....	....	....
C.&N.W.R.R.	118	....	....	1185	....	....	....
C.&St.L.R.R.	....	5700	9404	760	350	....	....
Total	663	67668	67431	8135	1180	....	....

	Lard lbs.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wines brls.	Wool lbs.	Pot. brls.
G.&C.U.R.R.	....	....	1	576	....	....	26
C.&R.I.R.R.	....	....	16	....	29	....	....
I.C.R.R.	....	40	54	2886	100	1170	....
C.B.&Q.R.R.	....	50	64	1180	....	....	....
C.&N.W.R.R.	....	....	....	2021	....	107	....
C.A.&St.L.R.R.	....	....	....	285	....	....	....
Total	....	90	128	7182	129	1277	26

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour bbls.	Wh't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.	S'ds bu.
To Buffalo	....	10990	17870	....	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	16880	29200	....	....	....	....
To Ogdensburg	....	....	1,000	....	....	....	....
To Pt Colborne	....	....	3,792	....	....	....	....
Total	....	27050	50762	....	....	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	534,000	Flour, brls	1,320
Fish, pkgs	26	Pork, brls	25
Square timber, ft	42,000	Corn, bu	95,366
Wood, cds	3	Iron, tons	....
		Wheat, bu	33,887

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Corn, bu	22,664	Lumber, ft	181,920
Wheat, bu	1,851	Lath, No	25,000
Barley, bu	66	Shingles, No	50,000
Pork, brls	60	Bark, cords	30
Rye, bu	160		

The wheat market continues firm and active. No. 1 Red Winter advanced ½@1c, with sales at $1.00@1.01 in store. Spring wheat was active and steady at 93c for No. 1; 90c for No. 2, and 77@78c for Rejected. Flour was more active, and the market somewhat firmer. Corn was active, but sales show a slight decline on yesterday's figures. The market closed quiet at 43c. Oats dull and neglected. Rye steady, with a fair demand at 52c for No. 1 in store. Nothing doing in Barley. Freights steady and unchanged.

NEW YORK HIDE MARKET—Aug. 1.—The demand continues very limited, and for some descriptions lower rates have been accepted; prices, however, are for the most part still nominal. The sales are 1200 dry Buenos Ayres to go east, supposed at 21c; 550 Savanilla, 26 lbs, 15, rejecting bad hides; 300 western, 20 lbs, 12, same rejection; 200 city slaughter, 65 lbs, 8; 300 green salted California, 40 lbs, 10½, 6 mos; 100 western slaughter, 70 lbs, supposed 8½, and 1000 city do, 70 lb, 8½, both for export; 300 do, 70 lb, 8½; 200 dry southern, 16 lb, 12, cash; and 325 Texas, 24 lb, on p.t. The receipts are 8296 from Africa, 120 Singapore, 845 Vera Cruz, 1760 Tampico, 4644 Aspinwall, 50 Porto Rico, 4 Barbadoes, 6318 Porto Cabello, and 160 coastwise—total 120,199.

CLEVELAND MARKET—Aug. 1.—Flour—Very quiet, and without sufficient movement to establish prices. Some small sales are reported at $5.25 for good new extra, and 25 brls white wheat double extra sold at the same figure. Wheat—Steady. Sales 1 car red at $1.01; 3 cars do at $1.03, on track; 5,000 bu from store at same; 2,000 bu free on board at same; 6 cars white on track at $1.10; and 3 do at $1.11. Receipts are 41 cars and 4,050 bu by canal. Corn quiet at 45@46c. Receipts 1 car. Oats—Sales 1 car at 29c, 2 do at 30c. Receipts 4 cars. Rye—There is no settled market price. Some is offering without buyers.

ST. LOUIS MARKET—Aug. 1.—Flour market very dull. Sales 550 bags city superfine private terms, and 80 bags country extra at $2.90; also contract to Government 4,000 bags city double extra, to be delivered in new double bags by the 15th, at $3.10. Wheat—Holders are firm, but buyers standing off. Sales of 274 sacks spring at 85@87c; 96 sacks spring and fall at 94@1 150 sacks good and prime fall at $1.05@1.0 166 sacks prime red and white at $1.08@1.09 35 sacks choice red at $1.10; and 213 sks choice fa[ll] t. Corn—receipts small and holders firm, but market exceedingly dull at quotations. Sales of 535 sks mixed at 45@45c; 600 sks mixed yellow at 48c delivered; 50 sks yellow and 100 sks mixed at 48c; 143 sks mixed white at 49c; 65 sks mixed white and red at 54c; 75 sks white at 55@56c; and 850 sks do at 57, part delivered. Oats—Round lots were 1c lower; sales of 1,000 sks new at 28@29c; 200 sks at 29½c; 304 sks do in lots, at 30c; 679 sks do at 31c; and 700 sks old, in lots, at 34c. Barley and Rye—Sales of 86 sacks spring barley at 40@45c, including the sacks. No rye has been received to-day. Pork and Lard—Good brands of mess pork are held at $19.50. The stock of prime lard held in this market is very light, lighter perhaps than it has been for years at this season of the year. It is held by two houses, and embraces about 1,550 tcs. We quote at 13@13½c, nominally. Bacon—Nothing done except in the small way. We quote city cured as follows: Shoulders 9½c; clear sides, packed, 12½c, loose 12½c; rib sides, 11½c; plain hams 11c; plain canvassed do 11½c; sugar cured 12½c. Sales of 8,000 lbs shoulders, loose, at 9c, and 7,000 lbs clear sides, loose, at 12½c. Whisky—Sales of 250 bbls at 18c.

MILWAUKEE MARKET—Aug. 1.—Flour market more active. Sales of 100 bbls "Globe" mills superfine at $4.12½ f.o.b.; 150 bbls "Cascade" do spring extra at 4.75; 300 bbls "Arcade" do winter at 5.62½. Wheat—Market firm but quiet; sales 150 bu club at 95c. Oats—Sales of 200 bu at 27c. Barley—Sales of 75 bu new barley, to a brewer, at 62c.

CINCINNATI MARKET, Aug. 1.—Flour, receipts, 839 brls; shipments, 1,566 brls. Market firm, and a continued good demand for fresh ground brands made from old wheat; medium and high grades were scarce, for which full prices were realized, but inferior brands are dull, and when taken are at low figures. Sales 265 brls old, at $4.50@5.05; 215 brls new at $4.65@$4.75. Barley, receipts to day were 763 bu. There is a moderate shipping demand for new, at 80c. There is no local demand, and prices must be considered nominal at 75c. Corn, receipts to-day were quite liberal, being 12,859 bu, and the demand good at 40@41c for ear in bulk. The only sale we heard of was one of 1,200 bu damaged at 35c. Oats, receipts, 8,695 bu new; shipments, 136 bu. The market is dull, and prices of new have declined to 25c. Old are in fair demand, closing at 33@35c in bulk; sales 600 bu old in sacks at 22½c; 250 bu do at 36c; 250 bu do new on landing at 27c; 200 bu do at 25c, 1,200 bu do at 25c. Rye—the receipts are light, and for choice suitable for seed the demand is fair, for which 65c would be paid, but for the quality offered on 'Change the market is dull and 2c lower, closing dull at 61@64c; sales 200 bu at 64c. Wheat receipts to-day were 5 479 bu; shipments 1,120 bu. The market was rather more active to-day for the prime qualities of red and white, and advanced fully 2c—closing firm. We quote prime to choice white at $1.05@1.10, and prime to choice red at 93@98c. Sales 250 bushels prime white at $1.08; 250 do do red at 95c; 400 do do white at $1.03; 600 do do at $1.06, and 300 prime red, in Covington, at 90½c.

TOLEDO MARKET—Aug. 1.—Flour—No sales. Wheat—Sold 3,000 bu red p. t.; 3,000 bu do at $1.03; 1,000 bu do at $1.03; 700 bu do at $1.03; 6,000 bu white p. t. Corn—No sales.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 3.

FREIGHTS—Rates steady and unchanged. Prop Ontonagon, wheat to Port Colborn at 6c; Prop Iowa, 12,000 bu corn at 6c; schr W G Grant and Rio Grand, corn to Buffalo at 5c; schr John Tausby, wheat to Buffalo on p. t.

FLOUR—Receipts 663 brls. No shipment. Market more active. Sales were as follows: 80 brls "Carlinville" choice Illinois winter at $5 75 del; 60 brls "Derwent" very choice spring extra in sacks at $5, sacks returned; 30 brls "Forest City" and 30 brls "Batavia," choice spring extra at $4.75 del; 250 brls (brand not given) choice spring extra at $4.60 del; 100 brls XXX do at same; 50 sacks "Moline Mills" do at $4.62½ del.

WHEAT—Receipts 67,668 bu. Shipments 27,050 bu. Market steady. Sales were as follows—300 bu No 1 White Winter at 1.05 in store; 300 bu do at 1.01 in store; 2,000 bu No 1 Red at 1.01 in store; 700 bu do at 1.00½ in store; 2,000 bu do at 1.00½ in store; 1,500 bu do at 1.00 in store; 1600 bu No 2 Red at 95c in store; 5,000 bu do at 94c in store; 12,500 bu No 1 spring at 93c in store; 25,000 bu No 2 do at 90c in store; 1,500 bu Rejected Red at 80c in store; 300 bu do at 81c in store; 1000 bu Rejected at 77c in store; 1200 bu do at 78c in store; 1000 bu No. 1 spring at 93½c in bulk on track; 1300 bags do at 95c on track; 140 bags dirty by sample at 90c on track.

CORN—Receipts 67,431 bu. Shipments 50,762 bu. Market steady. Sales were—3,000 bu No 2 Canal at 44½c afloat; 5,000 bu No 1 at 43c in store; 22,000 bu do at 42½c in store; 1,000 bu do (old receipts) at 42½c in store; 23,000 bu No 2 at 42c in store; 1600 bu do at 41½c in store; 700 bu do at 41½c in store; 213 bags No 1 at 45c delivered.

OATS—Receipts 8,135 bu. No shipments. Market dull and neglected. Sales were 1000 bu No 1 at 28c on track; 281 bags do at 29c on track.

RYE—Receipts 1180 bu. No shipments. Market steady with a fair demand. Sales were 800 bu No 1 at 52c in store; 180 bags do at 55c on track.

HIGHWINES—Receipts 129 bbls. Sales 100 bbls city in lots at 18c; 25 bbls country at 17½c; 50 bbls do at 17c on track.

BUTTER—The market continues steady with a good demand for shipment. Sales of 32 kegs good at 10c; choice dairy in fair request at 11@11½c.

EGGS—Market a shade easier, with sales at 7½c ♥ doz.

FRUIT—Green Apples in better supply and rather lower. Sales were 43 bbls choice at $3.00; 4 bbls good at $2.50; 21 bbls fair at $2.00. Pears in fair demand at $1.50 per box. Peaches in fair supply. Sales of 20 boxes Southern at $2.00 per box.

GAME—Prairie Chickens dull at $1.25@1.50 per doz.

HIDES—Receipts, 7,182 lbs. Market quiet and prices unchanged. We quote: Green, 5@6c; Green Salted, 6½@7c; Dry Salted, 10@11½c; Dry Flint, 12@13½c.

POTATOES—Market quiet at 20@30c, according to the quality.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $1.50@1.75 per doz. Turkeys, 8½@9½c per lb.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.

The supply of Beef Cattle this week has been greater than for some weeks past, the whole supply amounting to nearly 1,600 head, a large number of which were ... [illegible] ... The good and prime stock sold at from $8.75@$9.00 ♥ 100 lbs, and ordinary and fair at from $6.50@8.75. [illegible] ... The supply of Sheep also continues good, the offerings ... [illegible] ... 2,000 head, which were in good demand, and sold at from [illegible] ♥ lb. [illegible] ... There were about 1,300 head of Hogs in market, all of which were sold at from $7.25@8.50 for still fed, and from $9@9.75 for corn fed.

COWS—There has been no change in this market, the supply only amounting to 150 head. Prices ranged from $25@50 per head, according to quality and condition.

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, August 3.

FLOUR—In fair home and interior demand and market steady. Sales 1200 brls at $4.75@4.80 for fine; $4.75@4.80 for extra Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa; $5.00@5.25 for extra Indiana and Ohio; $5.50@5.75 for double extras.

WHEAT—Market steady. Sales ... [illegible] ... new red winter with a light stock. Sales 14,000 bush at $1.03½; 2,000 bush Canada club at $1.05. Corn active and steady. Sales 67,000 bu at 41c; this morning at 42c.

OATS—Market steady ... [illegible]

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady, and carriers asking 11½c for corn and 12½c for wheat to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—1,400 brls flour, 25,000 bu wheat, 42,000 bu corn, [illegible] bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—800 brls flour, 25,000 bu wheat, 44,000 bu corn.

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, Aug. 3.

FLOUR—Unchanged, with moderate demand for home, interior and Eastern trade. ... [illegible] ... double extra at $5.50@5.75.

WHEAT—Dull. Sales 2000 bu new red winter Ill at ... [illegible] ... Other grains unchanged.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady ... [illegible] ... Wheat 11c, corn 10½c to N Y.

IMPORTS—25,000 bu wheat, 22,000 bu corn, 10,000 bushels oats.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Aug. 3.

FLOUR—A trifle higher and a better export demand, and also rather more home trade inquiry. Sales 13,000 brls at $5.10@5.30 super state; $5.25@5.35 extra state; $5.25@5.35 super western; $5.35@5.80 common to medium extra western; $5.80@6.00 shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Closing firm. Included in sales are 10,000 brls Ohio for export, within the range. Canadian flour may be a shade firmer, with moderate demand. Sales 700 brls at $5.20@5.75 super; $5.35@7.00 common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet but steady at unchanged prices. Corn Meal in limited request at previous quotations.

WHISKY—Less active and scarcely so firm. Sales 400 brls at 21¼c.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer with better export demand; sales 8,500 bu red state at $1.32; 4,600 bu new red and amber N. C. at $1.30@1.32; 20,000 bu red wintr western at 1.21½@1.27; 2,200 mixed western at 1.21@1.30; 1,000 bu white Kentucky at 1.48; 31,000 common to fair Chicago spring at 1.15@1.19; 18,000 bu amber Iowa at 1.20@1.27; 11,000 bu Milwaukee club at 1.22@1.26; 500 bu white Indiana at 1.35@1.37. Rye quiet, at 80@81c. Corn a shade better with moderate demand; sales 61,000 bu at 60c for damaged mixed western; 62@63½c for sound do, chiefly at the latter price; 65c for choice do; 66c for sound yellow. Oats—A moderate business doing at 37@39c for western and Canadian, 39½@40c for state.

HIDES—Dull at 21@22c for Buenos Ayres; 21c for Rio Grande and 8½c for western slaughtered.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and without striking change. Sales 400 bbls at $19.25@19.38 for new mess; $19.25@19.50 for old mess; $18.87 for thin mess; $16.37 for western prime mess pork; $14 for new prime; $13.50 for old prime. Beef quiet and steady. Sales 150 brls at $4@4.25 for prime; $4.75@5.50 for mess; $9@10.50 for repacked mess; $11@12 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams very quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and firm, with small sales at 8@9c for shoulders and 11@11½c for hams. Lard market quiet and steady. Sales 350 brls at 12½@13½c. Butter selling at 10@15c for Ohio, 16@18c for state. Cheese steady at 8@10½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues firm but not active. Sales 700 mats Java at 17c; 97 bags Rio at 15½c; 4 mats and 320 bags St. Domingo at 13½c, cash. Molasses without striking change. Sales 1,600 hhds Porto Rico at 30c; 10 hhds Barbadoes at 32c. Sugar steady at 4⅞c for fair refining Cuba and 5⅛c for fair refining Porto Rico. Sales to-day 1,700 hhds, chiefly Cuba, at 5⅞@7c, and 112 boxes Havana at 7¼c.

STOCKS—More active and better. Chi & R I 80; Reading 47; Erie 33½; LaCrosse and Mil 4½; M & M ½; Gal & Chi 74; Ill scrip 76½; Pan 123; M S 16; do guar 38; M C 61½; Pac Mail 82½; Lac grants 24½; Cal 7s 90; Mo 6s 81½.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 1.

(Abridged from Thursday's New York Tribune.)

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove-yards, 44th street, report the Cattle in Market from the following States:

New York	91	Kentucky	209
Ohio	1076	Iowa	306
Indiana	264	Michigan	46
Illinois	2017	Canada	105
Total			4,124

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at 44th street........4,124

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	9	@9½
Medium	8	@9
Ordinary	7	@7½
Some extra good Beeves		9½@0

The general average of the market at 8c.

The most of the sales range from 7½@8½c.

Prices ♥ head and ♥ pound of different weights will be found in accounts of sales of sundry droves.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week is 4,124. This is 9 head more than last week, and 1,145 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 2,979 head, while the number to-day being 4,124 shows 1,145 head more than the average, and 169 head more than this day week.

Wm. H. Harris sells for Allen & Turner, 73 Illinois Steers, some of them grade Durham, the owner estimates them at 7¾ cwt. average, but buyers not as high—the top sells at 8@8½c, and the last below 8c—one Durham Stag is offered at 7c on 10 cwt.

Doty & Hoffman bought at Albany of Clark, 66 Illinois steers, 6¼ cwt. average, which they sold at 7½@8c, and they say ½c below last week's prices.

Thos. White & Son have 163 Iowa bullocks for H. R. Smith & Co., said to have averaged 16 cwt. at home, but estimated only 7½ cwt. here, and selling, Mr. Thomas White says, at just about last week's rates. G. White declares they are from ½@1c ♥ lb less, and won't average 8c upon honest weight. The whole finally average 8c, and perhaps 8—c

Benj. and Henry Westheimer bought of Dennison one of the best droves of Kentucky Durhams, at Albany, at $70, average 8½ cwt. which will make a commission. They sold to Hirsh & Hymes, 60 thin Illinois grass steers, 5¾ cwt., average at $44. Also, 52 for Geo. Gregory, good fair 6¾ cwt. Illinois steers at 8½c.

Martin & Valentine have 103 head of fair Illinois Steers, estimated at 6¾ cwt. which they say won't average 8c, and that this is the worst market of the season. Some of the tail sold at 6c.

Capt. Vail sold for Geo. Groves 86 good fair Illinois Steers, estimated by the owner at 7 cwt., selling at 8@8¾c upon 6¾ cwt. for the top, and less than 8c for the tail.

Squire Benedict sells 99 for Preston, which he bought low, we hope, in Chicago, for they are thin, poor, rough, of 4 to 5 cwt., and not expected to average over 6c. A lot of 22, of about as good as any, sold at $38 each. This is about the handsomest Western drove in market.

J. C. & W. W. Hoag are trying to sell 200 of Phelps & Hollingsworth's Illinois steers, estimated at 6 cwt. average; a rather hard lot, partly fed in a distillery, then on corn, and then turned to grass to wait for a good market. They sell the first day for $45 to $43 each, and finally close out at about $45 average.

Murray & Glover have 84 of John T. Alexander's Illinois stock, part oxen, fat but a little rough, estimated at 7¾ cwt. and selling at 8@8½c, and on the whole nearly as good as last week through the first day, but not the second.

P. Geo. Driscoll bought at Albany, of Ranking & Gillespie, 65 Iowa steers, average 7¼ cwt., and sell at 8c, or ¾c less than last week.

COWS AND CALVES.

Milch cows sympathized with the beef market, and consequently the trade this week is not a lively one at $30@$45 for good fair-looking, common cows, with young calves though not always to be vouched for as belonging to the cows they are sold with.

Veal calves are selling just about as readily as they did last week, at the same rate—that is, 6 cents a pound for good, smooth fat ones of 80 to 140 lbs live weight. Coarse calves of some months old are dull at 4½@5c, and those only half fat about the same.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

There has been a heavy stock on the market this week, without materially reducing the price, though we could not help noticing that the sheep brokers yesterday were a good deal less independent of buyers than they were that day week. A good many of the Lambs are light, and sell for $3@$4, and many of the Sheep are coarse, thin and light, and some sell at less than $3, and others reduce the average. James Barrington, a large wholesale butcher, quotes as follows the price of Sheep and Lambs: Sheep that will dress 50 ♥ net at $4.50, and lambs that will dress 33 ♥ net, $4, making good mutton 9c, and Lamb 12½c. The fat, skin and offal returns this to the quotations given in the proper place of fresh meats.

The following is George W. Dorman's price of Hogs this week:

	Live.	Dead.
First quality corn-fed, large size	6¾@6¾	7½@8¼
Second quality, corn-fed	6¼@6⅜	7½@8
First quality, small size, fat and prime for meat butchers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Large size still-fed	6¼@6⅜	7½@7¾
Second quality, still fed, light	5¾@6	7 @0

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........August 3.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Grand Haven, 2 tons mdse, 8 pkgs fish.
Prop Iowa, Jones, Buffalo, 50 bbls mo'asses, 80 chests tea, 10 hhds sugar, 38 bags coffee, 46 stoves, 8 bbls turpentine.
Prop B H Foss, Wilson, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr S Bates, Cameron, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Ashtabula, Warner, Grand Haven, 86 m lumber.
Schr Hirondelle, Costain, Kalamazoo, 60 m lumber.
Schr Gipsey, Jameson, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 42 m sq timber.
Schr Crusader, Coates, Kalamazoo, 45 m lumber, 18 bbls fish.
Schr Ellen Pike, Boyd, Kalamazoo, 50 m lumber, 2 cords wood.

CLEARED..........Aug. 3.

Prop Sun, Iverson, Collingwood, 1079 bbls flour, 200 bbls pork, 58 kegs butter, 1 box castings, 50 bbls highwines, 13 pkgs fruit, 14 pkgs vegetables, 6 pkgs groceries.
Prop Free State, Rounds, Buffalo, 10 000 bu corn, 260 bbls flour, 5 pcs stone, 31 tons scrap iron.
Bark B A Standard, Doy, Port Colburne, 26,202 bu corn.
Schr Belle Sheridan, Davis, Oswego, 12,000 bu wheat.
Schr Clara Culver, Wheaton, Oswego, 16,070 bu corn.
Schr Russell Dart, Thompson, Buffalo, 14,500 bu corn.
Schr Latham, McDonald, Oswego, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr H P Handy, Lemott, Buffalo, 12,000 bu corn.
Schr Melrose, Becker, Oswego, 5,635 bush corn, 7,837 bush wheat.

Passed Detroit

UP—Bark Sovereign of the Lakes; Wm S Pierson; schr Sarah Bond, New London, Palo Alto, Grace Murray, Arctic, Alma.
DOWN—Prop Ogdensburgh; schr Starlight.

Lake Ports.

OSWEGO, July 31—Arrived, prop Granite State, Davis, Chicago; Barques Adriatic, Milner, Chicago; Hungarian, Blair, do; schrs Acontias, Gibbs, Chicago; Lively, Hughes, do; Cartangenian, Davis, do; Tarry Not, Long, do; Dane, Becker, do. Cleared, Lively, Stearns, Chicago.

BUFFALO, Aug. 1—Arrived, schr Game Cock, Leonard, Chicago. Cleared, Prop Neptune, Salisbury, Chicago; barque Great West, Stewart, do; schr Malinda, Lloyd, do; Game Cock, Leonard, do.

Miscellaneous.

☞ The schooner St. Paul, bound for Erie with a cargo of iron ore, carried away her foregaff on Lake Huron. She arrived here yesterday morning, and has been detained for repairs.—[Det. Adv.

FREIGHTS AND WAGES—Considerable activity is manifested in the shipment of lumber and staves, at this and other points above as far as Saginaw. Better prices are freely offered, with a disposition to make a still further advance. The following rates of charter for vessels were yesterday offered for lumber:

From Bay City to Oswego			$4.25	per M.
do	do	Buffalo	3.40	do
do	East Saginaw to Toledo or Sandusky		2.25	do
do	do	Cleveland	2.50	do
do	Lake Shore to Buffalo		2.50	do
do	do	Oswego	4 00	do
do	Detroit, to	do	3.25	do
do	do	Buffalo	2.00	do

For staves from and to the points below mentioned, the following rates are readily offered:

Detroit to Buffalo, hhds	$5.00	Pipes	$6.00 per M.
Baltimore to do do	6.00	do	7.00 do
Pt. Huron to do do	6.00	do	7.00 do

Barrel at proportionate rate, and from other points in like proportion. The rates for staves from Saginaw have not been furnished us.

Seamen's wages are $16 for vessels in the lumber trade, and $18 per month in the Lake Superior trade.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........August 3.

Lioness, Lasalle, 4607 bu corn.
George, Morris, 4500 bu corn.
Adelia, Joliet, 615 bu wheat, 3454 bu corn, 66 bu barley, 662 lbs butter.
D V Bell, Lockport, 2969 bu corn, 10,6 bu wheat, 60 bbls pork.
Portland, Morris, 4629 bu corn.
Resolute, Athens, 90 c. y. R. stone.
B A Thorp, Joliet, 2500 bu corn, 160 bu rye, 220 bu wheat.
S A Douglas, Seneca, 4400 bu corn.

Smith, Pollard & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

191 SOUTH WATER STREET. 191

Have now in store a large stock of

GROCERIES,

Which we offer to purchasers at a very

SMALL ADVANCE FROM COST.

Our stock consists in part of

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SYRUPS,

And ALL OTHER ARTICLES

Usually Kept in a Grocery Store.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS WISHING TO PURCHASE GROCERIES

Will please give us the pleasure of showing them our goods and prices.

SMITH, POLLARD & CO.,

191..........South Water Street..........191

my18c44 3m

"TYCOON."

Explanation in a Few Days.

[iy26'60-ly]

177 - RANDOLPH-ST. - 177

Third Store East of Briggs House.

NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.

I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases,

SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,

with a general assortment of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I would invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers, and others. JOHN RANKIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer, 177 Randolph street.

my16-ly

HUGHES, DUPUY & CRESSANER,

IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,

341 Broadway, New York, 341.

OFFER to the Trade a LARGE, FRESH, and WELL-ASSORTED assortment of PARIS FANCY GOODS, to which they will receive constant additions, by steamers, during the season. ... [illegible] ...

SILK BRAIDS, CAPS, HAIR NETS AND ORNAMENTS, FANCY HAIR PINS, COMBS AND ORNAMENTS, SLEEVE AND BUCKLES AND CLASPS, GILT, &c. SILK WATCH GUARDS, FINE PLATED CHAINS, SHAWL PINS, BUTTONS, GARTERS, DRESS BUTTONS, FANS, STEEL AND GILT JEWELRY, Ladies' Accessories, &c., &c.

All of which they offer to the Trade at the lowest market prices and on the most liberal terms.

jy4c60-3m

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE LAURA HARVEY MURDER.

Further Developments.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, August 3.—We learn from Ottumwa, in this State, that the dead body of George Lawrence, who seduced the young lady Laura J. Harvey, from Rockford, Ill., and was supposed to have murdered her, she having been found murdered some four months since, was discovered in a ravine near that place on Saturday. He had evidently been murdered, there being a hole in his skull. The body was identified as that of Lawrence by the clothes. There is now but little doubt that McComb, the companion of Lawrence, murdered both him and Miss Harvey, the motive being to get posession of Lawrence's money, of which he had quite an amount. McComb is still at large.

On the 16th of March last, George Lawrence seduced Laura J. Harvey from her home, in Rockford, Ills., by means of a sham marriage, and by agreement met with B. A. McComb on the Mississippi River, to which point he had driven the team of Lawrence. On the 27th of March the three arrived at Ottumwa, Iowa, and on the 29th Lawrence and Miss Harvey were both murdered by McComb. The body of Miss Harvey was found in the Des Moines River, at this place, on the morning of March 30th. The remains of George Lawrence were found and identified on the 28th of July.

Laura J. Harvey was only 16 years old, and of a respectable family residing in Rockford, Ill. Shortly after the murder was committed, McComb was traced to Iowa City, where he disposed of the wagon and team, and from there to his father's house, near Rockford, Ill., and from there to Beloit, Wis., at which place all trace of him was lost.

The Mayor of Ottumwa offers a reward of $1500 for the arrest of McComb, and describes him as being 25 or 30 years old 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height, heavy black beard and hair slightly interspersed with grey, and looking very much like an Indian.

New York Items—A Railroad Accident

NEW YORK, August 3.—Robt. Leckie, a Scotchman, for many years an insurance broker in New York, attempted to commit suicide this A. M.

Brevet-Major Fairchild, who served with the New York volunteers in the Mexican war, is dead.

A morning train on the Long Island Railroad was thrown from the track, this A. M., near Bedford, by a cow which came suddenly on the track. The following, as far as could be ascertained, is a list of the killed and wounded:

James Lynch, fireman, residing in Jamaica, killed; David Elder, engineer, badly bruised about the loins and injured internally; John McGowan, baggage master, badly injured in the breast; Samuel Chester, conductor, right leg badly sprained; Thomas Breeman, passenger, head cut; a passenger whose name could not be ascertained, had his arm broken, and several others who left immediately for the city, and whose names could not be ascertained sustained slight injuries.

Races.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The race between the yachts Julia and Rebecca resulted in the victory of the Julia, which passed round the stake fifteen minutes ahead of the Rebecca.

Flora Temple's time in the race yesterday, was 2:24½, 2:23 and 2:24, winning in three straight heats.

The grand Cricket Match between the United States and Canada, commences on Monday next on the Hoboken Cricket Ground. The players on the United States side are Sharp, Highman, Wilby and Simmes, of the New York Club, Sedler, of Kings County Club, Hammond of Rochester, Barkley, of Newball, Keppard of Germantown, and Provost and Vernon, of Philadelphia. The last five of these are American players.

North Carolina Election.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 3.—The annual State election took place yesterday. The following is the vote of this city: For Governor—Ellis, Dem., 193; Pool, Opposition, 225. State Senator—Thomson, Dem., 173; Bledsoe, Opposition, 552.

Unofficial returns from nine precincts indicate that the Opposition have carried the counties which have heretofore been largely Democratic. In Wilmington, the returns nearly official, Ellis gains 34 over Buchanan. Seven precincts in the town of New Hanover give Pool 54 more than Mr. Fillmore received. The town is not counted close.

The Democratic Legislative ticket is elected.

PETERSBURG, N. C., Aug. 3.—The election returns come in slowly. Waite county has gone Opposition, which Ellis carried in 1858 by 881 majority. The vote of New Hanover is close. The Democratic ticket, however, it is thought—

[Lines failed East.]

From the Far West.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 3.—Coffee County, Kansas, was visited last week by a destructive tornado, causing much damage to timber, fences and buildings. At Burlington, three dwellings and other buildings destroyed. Six houses at Leroy, including the Neashoe House, were totally destroyed. At Otter Creek, many dwellings were demolished, and a number of persons injured, but none fatally.

The *Times* of this city has the following intelligence from the Plains:

Lieut. Stewart, with a portion of Sedgewick's command, on the 11th of July, pursued and chastised a party of Kiowas, killing 2 and taking 16 prisoners. Many outrages by the Kiowas and Camanches, on the Arkansas, are reported.

Douglas Meeting at Aurora.

AURORA, Ill, Aug. 3.—The greatest Democratic meeting ever held in this county was held here to-day. It is estimated that from 5,000 to 8,000 persons were in attendance. There were as large a number of voters as to the Republican meeting on Tuesday last. Speeches were made by Col. Allen, Democratic candidate for Governor, S. S. Hays of Chicago, E. S. Joslyn of Elgin, and B. Austin.

Great enthusiasm prevails among the Democrats here. Meetings are being held this evening largely attended. Speeches are being made by Judge Randall of Joliet, and others.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The drafts paid by the Treasurer last week amounted to $1,573,000, leaving subject to draft $3,679,000. Drafts in the aggregate $1,670,000 on the Post Office account have been issued. Although the sum on hand is comparatively small, no embarrassment to the Treasury is anticipated. The receipts during the last week were from Customs at New York nearly $9,000,000; Boston, $194,000; Philadelphia, $46,000; Baltimore, $56,000; New Orleans, $22,000, and Charleston, $10,000.

Hotels Destroyed.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Aug. 3.—The *Gazette* learns that the Pennsylvania House, at Wilton Junction, owned by Jesse Knouse, and built three years ago at an expense of $3,000 was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. Furniture mostly saved. There was an insurance of $2,500 on the house.

The Six Mile House, six miles from this city, owned and kept by Mrs. Peiper, was burned down on Wednesday morning. Loss about $3,000—insured. The work of an incendiary.

A Bell-Everett Demonstration.

COVINGTON, Ky., Aug. 3.—The friends of Bell and Everett held the largest meeting last night ever assembled here. The crowd was immense and the whole city a scene of the wildest tumult. Bonfires blazed along the levee, a torch-light procession paraded the streets, and there was one continual peal from bells of all sizes. A number of houses were brilliantly illuminated. Large torch-light processions from Cincinnati and Newport increased the crowd and enthusiasm.

Senator Seward in Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 3.—Senator Seward, of New York, having signified his willingness to address one political gathering in Wisconsin, the Republican State Central Committee have, on consultation, decided on this city as the place where the mass meeting on that great occasion shall be held. The time has not yet been fixed.

The Texas Frontier Troubles Ended.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—An official dispatch represents everything quiet on the Texan frontier. Even rumors as to Cortinas or his men, or of robbers from the Mexican side of the river, have ceased. It is not thought necessary longer to expose to the diseases incident to that region at this season more troops than may be actually requisite.

Demonstration at Richview.

RICHVIEW, Ill., Aug. 3.—An immense Douglas and Johnson ratification meeting was held here to-day. From 5,000 to 7,000 people were present, and it was the most enthusiastic political meeting held in the County of Washington since 1840. Addresses by Messrs. Parrish, Haynes, Maj. J. D. Wood, O. Kellogg and others.

A Squatter Demonstration.

PEORIA, Aug. 3.—A large Democratic ratification meeting was held here last night to ratify the nomination of Ingersoll. 1,000 torches were out in procession. The meeting continued to a late hour.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Aug. 3.—A large Douglas Club was organized here last evening, J. H. Haney and Fletcher Dent Secretaries. They were addressed by Ex-Gov. Drew and others. A Douglas banner spans Main street, from the *Press* office this morning.

Tom. Corwin.

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, August 3.—A letter has been received in this city from Tom. Corwin, stating that he will positively be here on Wednesday next, to address the great Republican State Mass Meeting.

Killed by an Explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.—During the exhibition of fireworks at Fairmount last evening, Prof. Jackson was fatally injured by an explosion of powder.

A Remarkable Meteor.

CAIRO, Aug. 3.—The most beautiful and remarkable meteor ever witnessed in this vicinity was seen here last night at precisely 10 o'clock. The course of the meteor was northeast.

The Rivers.

BURLINGTON, Aug. 3.—River 80 inches; wind southwest; clear; thermometer 86 deg.

PEKIN, Aug. 3.—River rising slowly. Water on bar 32 inches.

LEGAL.—A. D. Bradley, Esq., (late actor), having, after the assiduous study of years, prepared himself for the Legal Profession, and having passed a highly successful examination in the Law university, and been honored thereby with the degree of L. L. D., to-day, as will be seen by his card elsewhere published, "launches forth" as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Mr. Bradley is a sound man on the generality of subjects, and we feel safe in saying that he is also a sound lawyer. His "shingle" is out at No. 157 Randolph street, corner of Amelia.—*Journal*.

Mr. Bradley is a sterling citizen, a live Republican, was a capital actor, and will "act well his part" in the new profession he has chosen.

The Great Eastern's Trip to Cape May.

[From the World.]

The excursionists who went to Cape May on Monday, by the Great Eastern, have returned in safety. None, we believe, have been drowned, none starved, and none have died of thirst; but it is not to the directors or provider of the Great Eastern that they are indebted for their lives or well-being.

Haggard and unwashed faces, unkempt hair, and soiled clothes, were fitter marks of a night with the rowdies who went to meet Heenan, than of two days on the Great Eastern. But in such guise returned many an excursionist to his friends on the Hammond street dock yesterday forenoon.

Not to adopt the uncharitable word "swindle," with which five hundred indignant passengers characterized the excursion, it is certainly true that there never was one more extravagantly mismanaged.

The intentions of the directors may have been good, but the result of their efforts was a palpable swindle. Ill-luck has seemed to follow the Great Eastern and her owners from the laying of her keel till now; but in this instance they deserve no commiseration, for these were evils which might have been foreseen and prevented. They were evils which the best advisers of the managers and directors foresaw, predicted, and told them how to avoid, but which they wilfully, doggedly or blindly, either would not anticipate or did not prevent.

The Great Eastern's troubles began before she weighed her anchor. A compartment was to be pumped full of water in order to trim the ship. Whether the compartment was ever filled or not we do not know, and are not certain that anybody knows. It is the general impression, perhaps a mistaken one, that the men might as well have pumped into space; but if the compartment got filled so did the storeroom. Much beef, many hams and many chickens were deluged with water.

The inundation was not discovered until the next day (Monday), leaving little time to supply fresh provisions. The fare was meagre, though sold at the prices of the best. Hardly a twopenny excursion steamer which runs down the bay or up the river, publishes so short a bill of fare, or so large a bill of prices. But Yankees would not have grumbled at this, if they could have got what they wanted by paying for it. Even this was impossible.

Four times the number of waiters on service would not have been two many for two thousand passengers. Monday night, when they were yet fresh, and the stores not a quarter gone, there were scores of passengers who went hungry to bed. Those who got anything to eat had to bully or bribe the waiters to get it, and ice and water, which should have been the freest and cheapest, were the rarest and most difficult of all things to obtain. Water was sold for ten cents a glass all the evening, and men quenched their thirst with liquors, because they could get nothing else. Not even soda water or anything else sold at the bar could be had for nearly an hour, while forsooth, somebody was "lighting up." If any one more persistent than the rest sought to redress his grievances by seeking their source, A referred him to B, and B to C, and C to D, and so on to the end of the alphabet, Z, perhaps, consigning the starved and badgered man, with a curse, to the mercies of the cook, dwelling where the thermometer stands habitually at 140°, by which time he would have walked as far as from Trinity Church to Madison Square, and learned to content himself with ice cream and warm water.

These were but the beginning of troubles. The accommodations for sleeping were equally wretched. Scores of ladies had to sleep as best they might in the public saloons, and dozens on deck, where also hundreds of men were lying on mattresses, of which there were not enough. Perhaps, however, the advertisement of the Great Eastern excursion gave no reason to passengers to expect anything better. But with water everywhere, they certainly had a right to hope for a drop to drink, and a few drops for washing. During the night there was a very heavy dew and a rain of cinders, which made ablution desirable in the morning to those who had slept on deck. For the state rooms some water was provided, but it was red with iron rust and odorous with something else. On deck many sought, but few obtained, even so much as a basinful, and excepting one not impecunious person who paid a dollar for a basin of water, and twenty-five cents more for a towel, the washed of the cabins, and the greater unwashed of the decks, went soapless and towelless, having nothing but handkerchiefs and coat-tails wherewithal to wipe themselves. Other equally necessary conveniences were equally inaccessible.

All this might have been forgotten, perhaps, had the excursionists been able to bathe at the Cape May beach. But the little propeller employed to carry passengers ashore had not room to carry a sixth of them, and the round trip occupied more than an hour. Other steamers from Wilmington, Philadelphia, and all along shore, let loose hundreds of visitors, who crowded the decks, and swarmed in all the hot saloons. Those who got ashore did so at the peril of life or limb, for nothing but a rope could be clumsier than the means of descent into the propeller. Many left the Great Eastern here to return by steamboat and railroad. Tickets for the excursion were freely sold for from 10 cents to $2 by indignant passengers. Others, again, imperilled their lives and limbs, and got aboard without accident.

On the return voyage, food and drink were not more easily obtained, waiters were more obstinate and insolent, and passengers were hungrier than before; but with New York in sight about breakfast time, the grumbling was not so loud.

The indignation meeting of a portion of the passengers on Tuesday morning, in which all would have joined had a call been made, commented on the ill success of the excursion with extreme severity. The severity was amply deserved; but the blame should be properly distributed.

Mr. Cox, the provider of the Great Eastern, is responsible for the misconduct of servants, the meanness of the fare, the half-starvation of the passengers. The directors of the vessel are to be thanked for the sleeplessness of the excursionists, the lack of water and toilet apparatus, and they are responsible for the meanness and inadequacy of every other arrangement for the necessities or comfort of their passengers.

There are three ways in which they cannot shift the responsibility nor avoid the odium which accrues to them: They cannot lay the blame upon any American firm or individual. They have been freely advised and have freely disregarded the suggestions of their best advisers. They were urged to put the table under charge of some responsible and experienced caterer, but left it with a person incompetent for his place, and still more incompetent for an emergency.

They cannot lay the blame upon the officers of the vessel (properly so called), for they are responsible for nothing but her sailing. They cannot satisfy the public by stigmatizing the character of the excursionists. Two thousand people, able to pay from $15 to $20 for two days' pleasure, are not all of the "lower orders;" and if they had been, should not have been treated with inhumanity.

The directors of the Great Eastern might have made her excursions extremely profitable, both from here and from other ports. The shiftless, blundering and stingy mismanagement which have marked the first, will make later ones unprofitable. At least, whoever makes an excursion in her now knows what he risks.

THE CITY.

WIGWAM SERMON.—The eleventh sermon of the series, at request of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be delivered at the Wigwam on Sabbath next, at 4 P. M., by Rev. A. J. Joslyn, of the Union Park Baptist Church.

R. M. GUILFORD, Ch'n Com.

WIDE AWAKES ATTENTION.—All Wide Awakes of the different organizations in this city, will meet at Wide Awake Hall, No. 39 Lake street, on Tuesday afternoon, August 7th, at half-past four o'clock, fully uniformed for parade and to receive the Wide Awake Clubs coming to Chicago. All are expected to join in the parade, those that are and those that are not going to Springfield.

All Republicans are expected to join us in receiving the Wide Awake Clubs from abroad.

W. S. JOHNSTON, Jr., Commandant.

North Side Republican Club.

In response to the published call, a spirited meeting was held in the unoccupied store No. 147 North Clark street, on Thursday evening.

Anthony C. Hessing was called to the Chair, and Benj. F. Millard elected Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by John Atwater to be the formation of a general Club for the North Division, and to provide for it suitable reading-room and "Headquarters." B. F. Millard, John Atwater, and J. J. Richards were appointed a committee to draft a constitution, who, after retiring, reported one which was adopted:

Caspar Butz, Charles Wilder, and Ira J. Buel were appointed a Finance Committee.

A committee consisting of A. Schrock, Chas. Wilder, and John Atwater were appointed to confer with the Wide Awakes in reference to a concert of action, and also to report upon a suitable room for a "Wigwam." The election of permanent officers was, on motion of Caspar Butz, postponed to the next meeting. The Club then adjourned to meet at the same place on Monday evening next. A. C. HESSING,

B. F. MILLARD, Sec'y. Pres't.

Those Discussions Again.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I see by your paper of the 2d inst. a communication over the signature of Peter Page, Esq., announcing that he was "somewhat surprised to learn that arrangements had been made for a joint discussion between the Republican and Democratic parties, and that he knew not how this committee came into existence, he having never seen a call in any of our papers for a meeting to appoint a committee to make arrangements for such discussion."

As I was one of that "self-constituted" committee, I deem it incumbent on myself, as a vindication of my course in the matter, and especially for the information of the gentleman who was "somewhat surprised," at the magnitude of the arrangement, and for the benefit of all parties interested, to develope the origin of that "self-constituted" committee, which it was apprehended by some of the self-constituted leaders of the party, had jeoparded the success of Republicanism, by preparing a discussion without permitting them to have a say in the matter.

At the regular meeting of the Free Homestead Club (late Workingman's Free Labor Club), which was organized February last, under the auspices of Peter Page, Esq., who is now President, at the North Committee Room of the Wigwam, on the 16th of July last, on motion, a committee of three was appointed by the chair to take into consideration the subject of discussions between the Republicans and Democrats. A few days subsequent, this "self-constituted" committee, with the knowledge and consent of the gentleman who says he knew not how this committee came into existence, proceeded to perform the duties assigned them, by communicating with the Democrats in reference to the subject, and received an affirmative reply. At a subsequent meeting on the 25th ult., at the North Committee Room of the Wigwam (in the absence of the regular Chairman) E. Smalley Chairman *pro tem.*, D. D. Driscoll, J. W. Merrill and Peter Page were added to this "self-constituted" committee.

As regards the speakers whose names were used, it may be that their names were used without their consent, but certainly not without their *knowledge* and *consent* at some future time, when it would not interfere with prior arrangements, except with reference to Mr. Butz, whom the committee failed to see. "I would not, for a moment, impugn or cast any reflections whatever, upon the motives" of the President of the Free Homestead Club, neither would I insinuate that, because the order of arrangements failed to meet the approbation of some of the "self-constituted" leaders of the Republican party, he repudiated his own acts, and thereby attempted to shift all the responsibility on the "self-constituted" committee, but will leave a discriminating public to judge.

E. SMALLEY.

The above, as far as regards the appointment of the committee by Mr. Page, is correct according to the minutes of the meeting of July 16th, and I distinctly recollect the circumstance, except that Mr. Hathaway was appointed and could not serve.

F. J. RYAN,
Secretary Free Homestead Club.

The Mass Meeting at Springfield.

The excursion train for the big Mass Meeting at Springfield, August 8th, leaves the I. C. R. R. Depot, August 7th, at 8 P. M., and returns from Springfield, Thursday, the 9th, at 7 or 8 A. M. It is desirable for the train to leave here on advertised time, and it will be well for all to get to the train at 7 o'clock, or as soon as possible after, as it will take some time to make up the trains. Let the boys all come, for we have made arrangements to accommodate the multitude. This is the only time that will be offered to the Republicans of Illinois and Wisconsin to visit Honest Old Abe at home, for he starts for the White House in a few months. It is also necessary for the parties abroad to let us know their number that will probably go, by Monday evening next.

Wide Awakes from different roads will be received by the Chicago Wide Awake boys, with the Great Western Band.

C. H. GAUBERT,
W. WINDOES,
Committee of Arrangements.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

—Miss Ella E. Gibson, (Spiritualist), will lecture at Kingsbury Hall to-morrow (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

—Church of the Ascension—Protestant Episcopal—on Oak street, near the corner of Wel's, N. D., is open for Divine service every Sunday at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Rev. William Fulton, Rector.

—There will be preaching on the street at the corner of Van Buren and Clinton, to-morrow (Sabbath) at 5 P. M. All are invited.

—The Rev. Calvin Clark, District Secretary of the American Board, will preach at Hyde Park at 3 o'clock P. M. next Sunday.

—The Rev. Mr. Kidder, of Vermont, will preach at West Chicago next Sabbath at 3 o'clock P. M.

—The 8th regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Ministers Association will be held in the Methodist Church Block at 10½ A. M. next Monday. Clergymen of all denominations are invited to attend.

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Mt. Vernon, Jeffer'n Co.	Tuesday, "	14
Greenup, Cumberland Co.	Wednesday, "	15
Effingham, Effingham Co.	Thursday, "	16
Salem, Marion Co.	Friday, "	17
Vandalia, Fayette Co.	Saturday, "	18
Nashville, Washington Co.	Monday, "	20
Tamaroa, Perry Co.	Tuesday, "	21
Jonesboro, Union Co.	Saturday, "	25
Pulaski, Pulaski Co.	Monday, "	27
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co.	Wednesday, Sept.	29
Cairo, Alexander Co.	Tuesday, "	4
Albion, Edwards Co.	Wednesday, "	5
Fairfield, Wayne Co.	Thursday, "	6
Carmi, White Co.	Friday, "	7
Shawneetown, Gallatin Co.	Saturday, "	8
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co.	Monday, "	10
Pittsfield, Pike Co.	Saturday, "	22
Rushville, Schuyler Co.	Tuesday, "	25
Vermont, Fulton Co.	Wednesday, "	26
Carthage, Hancock Co.	Friday, "	28
Galesburg, Knox Co.	Saturday, "	29
Oquawka, Henderson Co.	Tuesday, Oct.	2
Dixon, Lee Co.	Thursday, "	4
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Macomb	Tuesday, August 14th.
Bloomington	Wednesday, August 15th.
Vermont	Thursday, August 16th.
Lewistown	Friday, August 17th.
Canton	Saturday, August 18th.
Ellisville	Monday, August 20th.
Galesburg	Tuesday, August 21st.
Monmouth	Wednesday, August 22d.

Leonard Swett's Appointments.

The Hon. Leonard Swett, Republican nominee for Presidential Elector, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places:

Burnt Prairie	Monday, August 6.
Carmi	Tuesday, August 7.
Grayville	Wednesday, August 8.
Mt. Carmel	Thursday, August 9.
Albion	Friday, August 10.
Olney	Saturday, August 11.

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meets all emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-maker's Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.

Price, 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar-st., New York.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No 3,600 New York.

Put up for dealers in Cases containing four, eight or twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

☞ A single Bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores. Country Merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

MOUNT VERNON BANK, IN PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.—In accordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, &c., within and for the County of Providence, entered June 3d, A. D. 1860, the undersigned hereby give notice that the time within which the holders of the bills of the Mount Vernon Bank are required to present the same is limited, and that the same will be payable on February 1, A. D. 1861, and that certificates of deposit will be issued ... [illegible] ... at the office, No. 22 Weybosset street, Providence, R. I., any bills of said Bank, ... [illegible] ... Also, that a dividend of fifty cents on each dollar was ordered by said Court on all bills deposited with the Receiver on or before July 1, A. D. 1860; and that said dividend is now payable at the office of the Receiver on presentation of the certificates of deposit. CHARLES F. BROWNELL, Receiver of Mount Vernon Bank.

Providence, July 3, 1860. jy12c647-11-eow-1a&t, '61

300 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, landing and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUPS, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1200 Hf. Chests Y. H. TEA, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 Hf. Chests OOLONG TEA, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Tcs. PRIME RICE, for sale cheap. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

75 Boxes PRIME CODFISH. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 Bags Pepper, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Bags ALSPICE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Commission Merchants.

PITKIN & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, 119 SOUTH WATER ST. JAMES L. GATES, ALFRED H. PITKIN. jy25'60-ly CHICAGO.

H. P. STANLEY, DEALER IN FRUIT AND PRODUCE, 165 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Sales guaranteed within six days on articles of extra quality of produce family. All consignments in store covered by Policy of Insurance. Cash advances made on property in hand. jy10c808-ly

NORTON, ROBB & CO., Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES AND FISH, And General Commission Merchants, No. 16 River street, Chicago, Ill. HORACE NORTON, CHAS. ROBB, H. E. NORTON. ap27-c82-6m

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 135, South Water Street, june13, 1860-1yr CHICAGO.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 219 South Water street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago, Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati. ja17-ly

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago. [feb20 '60 ly] G. E. SPAFFORD, D. STEWART, E. P. W. ELLIS.

JOHN GARRICK, LUMBER BROKER, And General Commission Merchant, Room No. 3, Lind's Block, Chicago, Ill. ☞ Docking and Forwarding. my18c3m

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Room 2, under new Board of Trade Rooms, South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. ☞ Orders filled with care and dispatch. Liberal Advances made on Consignments for sale in Chicago, Buffalo, or Oswego. E. G. WOLCOTT, my10c304-ly P. W. TICKNOR.

DICKINSON & BAKER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 1, POMEROY'S BUILDING. Careful attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and other produce ON COMMISSION STRICTLY. FREDERICK DICKINSON. D. H. BAKER. fe11 '60 ly

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 212 South Water street, Give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and other produce, on commission. Liberal allowances on property. A. S. CHADBOURNE. [ap13 c1160m] G. F. WETHERBE.

GRIFFIN BROS. 1860. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 5 Pomeroy's Building, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. ☞ ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. R. P. GRIFFIN. mh28 '60 ly A. GRIFFIN.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN GENERAL Commission Merchants, No. 5, Dole's Building, cor. of South Water and Clark Sts. CHICAGO. Dealers in every description of Country Produce, ON COMMISSION, EXCLUSIVELY. REFER TO George Smith & Co., Chicago; Munger & Armour, Chicago; Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Chicago; James Mitchell & Co., Freeport. [jy15-ly]

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 182½ South Water Street, Chicago. V. A. TURPIN, WELLS LAKE, D. J. LAKE. jy6'60-ly

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water-lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c. &c. Office and Warehouse 260 South Water Street. mh31'60-ly E. F. LAWRENCE. W. E. WINDIATE.

WRIGHT & WHITNEY, Commission Merchants. Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Salt, &c., and to the shipping of Flour, Grain and Provisions, and to the purchase of Highwines, in store, or for shipment and sale to Eastern Markets. Office No. 186½, 2d Story Aiken's Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. J. C. WRIGHT. [apr16'60-ly] E. F. WHITNEY.

ORDERS EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH. J. Ormerod Heyworth & Co., DOLE'S BUILDING, N. W. COR. CLARK AND SO. WATER-STS., CHICAGO, ILLS. GENERAL BROKERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ☞ Cash advances and returns promptly made. REFERENCES—Capt. McClelland, Vice President Illinois Central R.R.; Ogden Fleetwood & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Tinkham & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Forrest, Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill. CORRESPONDING HOUSES—J. L. Phipps & Co., New York. Heyworth, Pearce, Balman & Co., Liverpool, England. mh10c6m

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 226½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steele & Co. J. H. WILLIAMS. [jal'60-ly] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 214 South Water Street. B. F. CULVER. [ja6 1y14] C. E. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 149 S. Water, cor. Clark-st., Chicago. no28-c550

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark sts. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. ☞ Liberal Advances made on Consignments. REFERENCES—Flint & Wheeler, Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Jason Parker, Esq., Cutter & Nims, Buffalo. mh13'60-ly

Tucker, Randolph & Carter, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Locust Building, Cor. Clark and South Water street, Chicago. Give the personal and exclusive attention to the Commission business. JOS. B. TUCKER. CHAS. RANDOLPH. SAM'L P. CARTER.

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 184 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. JNO. WELLER, J. C. MELLEN, J. J. MUDD. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading, Property in store and on Shipments to our friends East and South. [ap5'60-ly]

WEBSTER & BAXTER, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 197 Kinzie Street. We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of produce in this market. GEO. WEBSTER. [ja30'60-ly] D. F. BAXTER.

SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 3 New Board of Trade Rooms, Chicago, Ill. Give exclusive attention to the legitimate business of COMMISSION MERCHANTS; buying and selling for others on commission. Will make liberal advances on property in store or for Shipment East. SAML. SHACKFORD. [aug8-b455-ly] GEO. M. HOW.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, mh22'58 CHICAGO.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and Sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK, No. 216½ South Water street, Chicago. WATSON V. COE, WM. H. ... A. L. UNDERWOOD. de8'59 ly

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 139 South Water-st., Chicago. Agents for Hamburgh and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. [au15 a125-ly] S. STONE.

PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 182..........South Water Street, Chicago..........182. THOS. S. PHILLIPS, WM. E. PHILLIPS, R. D. VAN WAGENEN. REFERENCES: Marine Bank, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Dunn & Co., Bankers Galesburg Ill.; A. D. Reed & Co., Bankers, Galesburg Ill.; C. Rankle & Co., Bankers, Knoxville, Ill.; J. P. Hotchkiss & Co., Bankers, Peoria, Ill.; M. S. Henry & Co., Bankers, Ill.; Rumsey, Brother & Co., Chicago; Ingersoll & Woodbury, St. Louis, Mo.; Greely & Gale, St. Louis, Mo.; Carrington & Preston, Oswego, N.Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo, N.Y.; D. & A. Dows & Co., New York. fe3 '60 ly

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 184 South Water street, Aiken's Building, Chicago, Ill. Business confined strictly to Commissions. [jy30-ly-c663]

MURRY NELSON, Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant, No. 214 South Water street, (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N.Y.) Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store; giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.

W. W. KIMBALL, DEALER IN PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS. 99 . . Clark Street. . . 99 HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals. GEO. A. PRINCE'S MELODEONS, PIANOS TO RENT. Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street. jy8

FAIRBANK'S PATENT SCALES! SOLD BY Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 36 Lake street, Chicago. wly

HITCHCOCK'S Premium Scales! Manufactured by ADAMS & HITCHCOCK, 90 So. Canal-st., Chicago. All kinds of Scales repaired. fe24-wly

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS. WM. TEBBUTT, 157 S. Clark st., between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnets Bleached and Pressed. Goods sent from the country punctually attended to. ap28'60-ly

Railroads.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD. 1860. Summer Arrangement. 1860

7.30 a.m.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sunday—via the old line.
8.00 p.m.—Night Express—daily except Saturday—via the ... line.

Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains ... to all points in the Interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States and Canadas.

The 7:30 a.m. train connects at Cleveland at 4:30 p.m. with Steamers METROPOLIS and CITY OF BUFFALO, connecting with next morning trains out of Buffalo. ... Salisbury's Patent Ventilation and ... on night trains.

☞ Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars on night trains on this route to N. Y. and Boston.

Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West, at the company's office, 51 Dearborn street, and at the depot.

Trains leave Toledo at 11.15 a.m. and 10.35 p.m. Arrive at Chicago at 5.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.

GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agent.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Shortest and only road between Chicago and St. Louis without Change of Cars, Baggage, or Conductors.

GREAT SAVING IN TIME AND DISTANCE.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

NEW MANAGEMENT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago Depot—Corner of Canal and Van Buren streets. Chicago Office—42 Dearborn street.

Trains leave Chicago every morning, Sundays excepted, and every evening, Saturdays excepted.

Trains leave Chicago	9.00 a.m.	9.00 p.m.
Arrive at Joliet	10.30 a.m.	[illegible]
" Peoria	3.30 p.m.	[illegible]
" Bloomington	2.20 p.m.	[illegible]
" Springfield	5.15 p.m.	[illegible]
" Alton	7.55 p.m.	[illegible]
" St. Louis	8.30 p.m.	[illegible]
Trains leave St. Louis	7.00 a.m.	[illegible]
Arrive at Chicago	7.00 p.m.	[illegible]

Making direct connections with all trains for the North.

Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago 4.30 p.m. daily.

Wilmington and Joliet Accomodation leaves Wilmington 4.00 p.m.; arrive at Chicago 8.30 p.m.

Tickets by rail for Peoria, Galesburg, Burlington, Jacksonville, Naples, Quincy, St. Joseph and Atchison. Connections at St. Louis by rail for Jefferson City, Iron Mountain, Pilot Knob and St. Joseph. Also by steamers leaving at noon from St. Louis for Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, direct in City, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Pike's Peak, Weston, Atchison, and St. Joseph.

JAMES ROBB, President.
CHARLES CONGDON, Treasurer.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
R. B. MASON, Chief Engineer and Gen'l Supt.
C. C. WHEELER, Gen'l Freight Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

1860...Summer Arrangement...1860

On and after SUNDAY, April 15th, 1860, passenger trains will leave the Great Central Depot at foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:

6:35 a.m., Day Express, (Sundays excepted) arrive at Peoria at 3.45 p.m., at Decatur at 3.45 p.m., at Springfield at 5.10 p.m.; Jacksonville at [illegible] p.m.; Naples at [illegible] p.m.; St. Louis at [illegible] p.m.; Cairo at 10.25 p.m.; Memphis in 26 hours; New Orleans in 48 hours from Chicago.

8.35 p.m. Night Express, (Saturdays excepted) arrive at Decatur at 4.15 a.m.; Springfield 6.15 a.m.; Peoria 5.05 a.m.; Naples [illegible]; St. Louis 8.40 a.m.; Cairo 12.40 a.m.; Memphis in 32 hours, and New Orleans in 60 hours from Chicago.

☞ Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS.

Trains leave Chicago 6.30 a.m.; 8:00 p.m.; 12.00 m. and 6.15 p.m.

Returning will leave—				
Woodlawn,	6.55 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	4.25 p.m.
Hyde Park,	7.00 "	9.05 "	1.05 "	4.30 "
Oakland,	7.04 "	9.9 "	1.10 "	4.37 "
Fairview,	7.08 "	9.13 "	1.14 "	4.40 "
Car Works,	7.11 "	9.16 "	1.16 "	4.45 "

W. B. ARTHUR, Gen. Superintendent.
W. S. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Express leaves 9:15 a.m. Sundays excepted; Night Express leaves 8:00 p.m., Sundays excepted. Night Express leaves 11 p.m. Saturdays excepted; arrives 6:00 p.m. Sundays excepted. Mendota Accommodation leaves 4.15 p.m., Sundays excepted; arrives 9:15 a.m. Sundays excepted.

C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt.

Chicago, April 7th 1860.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 360 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.

Three Through Passenger Trains Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed, for speed and comfort, by any other route.

Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia without change of Cars or Conductors.

Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect direct for Baltimore and Washington.

All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of Travelers.

Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York. Two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains.

Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York.

Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also, on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the Offices of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

☞ FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago, makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.

The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh;
H.S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnston, Ripley, O.; R. McNeely, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati; Athern & Hibbert, Cincinnati; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville, Ky.; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Shaler & Glass, St. Louis; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill.; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.

The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK.

And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons travelling in charge thereof.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by Railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.

☞ Be particular to mark packages "via PENNA. R. R."

Freight Agents of the Company:
E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.
MAGRAW & KOOMS, 80 North street, Baltimore.
LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William st., New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't Philadelphia.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Ag't Philadelphia.
THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Supt. Altoona, Pa.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and all other Eastern cities.

Train leaving Chicago at 8:00 p.m., Detroit at 8:30 a.m. ... arrive at Buffalo at ... Toronto ... at 4.30 ... connects with N. Y. Central & Buffalo & N. Y. & Erie trains going East. Tickets via this road can be obtained at the Union Depot. R. S. CARTER, fe14'60-ly

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the great PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.

Merchants, by taking this route, will have the benefit of all the Eastern market at no additional cost.

Baggage checked through.

Trains leave the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, West Side, as follows:

5.40 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (Sundays excepted).
7.35 P. M.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted).

Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Erie Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York, Boston, and all interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mt. Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the Union.

Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive check agents at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago cars.

Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, opposite the Revere House, and at the Depot West Side, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets.

Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.

E. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.
JAS. W. MUSSON, Freight Agent, Chicago.
J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

6:30 a.m.—Lightning Express, (sundays excepted) arrive at Detroit 6.45 pm, Suspension Bridge 4.30 a.m. Albany 2.00 pm, New York 9.00 pm, Boston 11.30 pm.

8:30 pm—New York & Boston Express, except Saturday; arrive at Detroit 7.00 a.m. ... Buffalo 8.10 pm, Albany 4.40 a.m., New York 9:45 a.m. Boston 1000 pm.

7:20 am—Cincinnati Express—(except Sunday) through to Cincinnati in 15 hours.

8:00 pm Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Saturday) through to Cincinnati in 14 hours, Louisville in 18 hours.

8:00 pm Train, Saturday, only to Niles, Sunday Trains none.

Patent sleeping cars on all night trains.

The 8.00 pm train connect at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points east; also at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec and all points in Canada and Northern Vermont.

Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, corner of Dearborn street, Chicago, at the depot.

R. N. RICE, Gen'l Superintendent.

H. J. SPAULDING, General Passenger Agent.

FOR ROCKFORD, BELOIT, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, Janesville, Prairie du Chien, Oshkosh, La Crosse, St. Paul, and all points West and Northwest, via

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Two daily trains leave, viz:—
9.40 a.m.—Day Express.
5.00 p.m.—For Rockford and Janesville.
6.00 p.m.—Night Express.

Both express trains go direct through to all points in the Northwest, and connects at La Crosse and Prairie du Chien with steamers for St. Paul, &c.

☞ Passengers for Rockford take the Day Express or 5:00 p.m. train.

Sleeping Cars on night trains.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FRIDAY, June 1st, 1860, trains will leave West side depot, Chicago, as follows, making close connection at ... Freeport, Rockford, ... Rapids, and intermediate points.

At 9.00 am and 9.30 pm for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points.

At 4.00 pm for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points.

At 5.00 pm for Geneva, Elgin, and intermediate points.

Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 9.00 a.m. train.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

R. TALCOTT, General Superintendent.
N. T. PORTER, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—For Milwaukee, La Crosse and St. Paul.

Morning Line—At 9.45 a. m., arrives at Milwaukee at 1 p.m. and La Crosse same evening.

Evening Line—At 4.00 p.m., ... arriving at Milwaukee at 8.00 p.m. and La Crosse at 12 m.

The above trains connect at La Crosse with Packet Boats for Saint Paul.

Waukegan Train leaves Waukegan at 7 a. m., arriving at Chicago at 9.00 a. m. Leaves Chicago at 5.30 p. m. arrives at Waukegan at 7.30 p. m.

Trains leave Milwaukee at 10.30 a.m. and 6 p.m. arrive at Chicago 1.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

April 20th, 1860. S. C. BALDWIN, Supt.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:

Day Express ... Night Express ... (Sundays excepted) ... Joliet Accommodation ...

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt.
W. L. ... Gen. Ticket Agent.

FRESH SHAD, Halibut, Haddock, Codfish, ... I. BALLANTYNE ...

Press & Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1860.

THE ZOUAVES.

Elsewhere in this paper, we print [ac]counts of the successes of the Zouaves [in Phil]adelphia and Baltimore, by which all wh[o] become interested in the hard-earned tr[iumphs] of these gallant young men, may see th[at their] popularity is in no way abated by the publicity which has been given to th[eir move]ments by the Eastern press. The ... Baltimore is probably the last publi[c] ... tion in which the boys will indulge, unl[ess] "venerable public functionary," the com[mand]er-in-chief of the army and navy, shou[ld be] pleased to gladden his eyes by a sight o[f their] movements in Washington.

A WORD FOR DOUGLASITES.

For the first time since the Presi[dential] campaign commenced, there is a FACT p[resen]ted to the Northern friends of Mr. D[ouglas] that they merit and will believe. The[y will] find it in the North Carolina election. ... been the boast of these men that th[eir] ... was strong in North Carolina—that was the State that they were sure to carry, in which Breckenridge had no chance. ... is the matter now that the voting is ... The Democratic (Breckinridge) candidat[e is] elected, says the telegraph, by a major[ity of] 8,000 to 10,000—elected not even a D[ouglas] opposition; not even a combined Dougla[s] Bell-Everett ticket!

There is but one interpretation of all ... Mr. Douglas has no strength in the S[outh] whatever. In a dozen of the States h[is vote] will not be a whit more respectable than ... of the Danites in 1858. The real c[ontest] there will be between Bell and Breckin[ridge], with the chances all in favor of the ... though the former have all the aid tha[t the] Douglas men can give. That is the fact ... Carolina election, and the men of the N[orth] who have clung to Mr. Douglas with the ... that he would develop strength in the S[outh] and open new chances of success, m[ay] well open their eyes now as to ... them closed until October. Let ... see that he is a dead cock [in] the pit, and that though he should carr[y] the free States, the consequence would b[e the] defeat of Lincoln and the transfer of the ... gle to the House, and insure the trium[ph of] Breckinridge or Lane at last. In no ev[ent is] Mr. Douglas the winner of the race. If ... friends have the strength that they cl[aim in] the North, they may defeat an election b[y the] people; but elect him—never! We ... where, as between Lincoln and Breckin[ridge] their sympathies lie. Let them profit b[y the] lesson that North Carolina teaches, and ... over *en masse!* Honest Old Abe is their ... —the only man who can make head ag[ainst] the despotism of the South.

THE TELEGRAPH AS A POLITICAL MACHINE.

Let it be understood, henceforth, that, ... a Douglas meeting is held anywhere in ... nois, the most shameless braggart of ... crowd is elected to make up the despat[ch] ... the Associated Press—the owners of the ... in this State permitting each party to ... own account of its own doings. The ... selected at Springfield was the editor of ... *Register*. The choice was admirable. He ... played a genius for exaggeration that none ... hope to surpass. His despatch multipli[ed the] meeting respectable as to numbers, not ... than eight times; but not content with ... following the example of a pro-slavery d[ealer in the] face of the olden time, say 1800 years ag[o, he] took Mr. Lincoln to the top of a high p[innacle] and made him say, in the shameless acco[unt] that the meeting was the largest he ever s[aw]. But abashed by what he had done, or fe[aring] to expose his mendacity at home, he ... own paper, the next day, deducted 10,... from his crowd and left Mr. Lincoln out ... gether! The meeting was really made u[p of] about 5,000 persons; and Mr. Lincoln ... innocent of any expression of opinion c[on]cerning it as Douglas is of honesty or ... *Register* of truth.

On Friday evening, a Kane county m[an], emulous of the *Register* man's example, t[ook] his hand. His munchausenisms are not ... gross, but sufficiently mendacious to be ... ticed. He set his crowd at Aurora at 8,0... and put the Republicans *hors du combat* i[n the] county that will give 3,000 Republican ma[jor]ity—a good day's work for a falsifier that ... not yet taken his diploma in the Mendac[ity] College where the Gulliver of the *Register* graduated with high honor. A letter in ... other column exposes him.

Again we call the attention of the own[ers] of the Illinois lines to the propriety of ... ting a curb on partisan zeal like that ... which we comment. It is not, we presu[me], the intention of the Republicans to enter in[to] a contest with the Black Democracy, in wh[ich] their powers of exaggeration will be test[ed]. That would be a strife in which they w[ould] be overborne and defeated. They desire ... thing except that the wires shall tell ... honest truth, and that in a way that will g[ive] no offence. It is not necessary for every ... erator to calculate numbers; but it is nece[ss]ary that what appears to have the operato[r's] sanction should have occasionally some ... blance of fairness and accuracy. When ... meeting is large, it is easy to say so; when ... the gathering is trivial as to numbers, it ... be characterized as small; the mythical tho[u]sands who didn't come ought to be dealt w[ith] by editors whose idea of the conduct of ... campaign is limited to unnecessary lying ab[out] the size of meetings and the private ab[sences] comings of the candidates of the Opposition. Will not Judge Caton see that this matter ... righted?

Get Your Tickets.

Members of the Young Men's Republi[can] Club and the Lincoln and Hamlin Club, can g[et] their tickets for Springfield (the great Conve[n]tion) at the Wigwam, of Mr. Peterson, at t[he] club price.

State Natural History Society.

This Society will send a party to Southern I[lli]nois next week, for the purpose of maki[ng] collections of plants, insects, birds, shells, ... erals, fossils, &c., a portion of which will b[e] placed on exhibition at the State Fair. Th[e] party will consist of Dr. Tosey, Dr. Everet[t], J. H. Powell, B. H. Holden, Dr. Vaile, B. ... Walsh, Cyrus Thomas, M. S. Bibb, C. D. W... ber, and a few others. They propose to mak[e] Mound City their headquarters.

Carl Schurz in Indiana.

Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, will address his fe[l]low-citizens in Indiana in the German langua[ge] at the following times and places:

Laporte	August 7th.
Fort Wayne	August 8th.
Lafayette	August 9th.
Indianapolis	August 10th.
...	August 11th.

A Douglas Falsehood Exploded.

AURORA, Aug. 4, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

A dispatch from here to the Associated Pre[ss] stated there were present at the Republica[n] Mass Meeting, held here last Tuesday, fro[m] 8,000 to 10,000 people, which is probably a ... estimate; though I think 10,000 is the neares[t]. Another dispatch, speaking of the Democrat[ic] Mass Meeting, held here yesterday, says the[re] were from 5,000 to 8,000 persons attending ... This is a great error. There could not ... been more than from 1,000 to 1,500, the ... highest. The Democratic procession numbere[d] women, boys and children included, 473. The ... Republican procession was at least six times ... great. The receipts at two of our hotels w[ere] as follows:

On the day of Republican meeting	$231
On the day of Democratic meeting	58

I desire to say that if the Democratic meetin[g] numbered 8,000, the Republican exceeded 40,000, and every candid man we saw both will admi[t] that I am right.

The feeling about here, regarding the Pres[i]dential and other candidates, is pretty much all on one side—in favor of Lincoln and Ham[lin].

Yours, AURORA.